

#### IV. Watercourses or Watercourse Segments Considered Eligible for Suitability Study in the Wild and Scenic River Designation Process

Section IV.A & Section IV.B display watercourses or watercourse segments with outstandingly remarkable values rated “High”, with a “National” or “Regional” Scale of Importance, and free flowing determinations. These watercourses are displayed by County and National Forest Division. As noted in Section II.B on page 28, watercourses with ratings of “High” are considered Eligible for a tentative Wild and Scenic River Classification of “Wild”, “Scenic” or “Recreational”. *(Refer to the maps in Section V - Appendices A and B for the location of the “Eligible” watercourses.)*

Section IV.C includes descriptions of the Eligible Watercourses or Watercourse Segments. These descriptions cover a ½ -mile wide corridor (¼ - mile on either side of the watercourse). The outstandingly remarkable value(s) of the Eligible Watercourses and Watercourse Segments are described, along with general information on other associated resource values, including free-flowing determinations.

##### A. Manti Division – Ferron/Price Ranger District

###### Emery County (2 Eligible Watercourses)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance (Significance)	Tentative Classification
Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek	Scenic	Regional	Scenic
Huntington Creek	Scenic Recreation	Regional Regional	Recreational

**Carbon County, San Pete County and Utah County  
(1 Eligible Watercourse)**

<b>Watercourse</b>	<b>Outstandingly Remarkable Values</b>	<b>Scale of Importance (Significance)</b>	<b>Tentative Classification</b>
Fish Creek, including Lower Gooseberry Creek  <b>Note:</b> <b>The mileage by county is as follows:</b> <b>-Utah County - 3.26 miles</b> <b>-San Pete County – 13.55 miles</b> <b>-Carbon County – 3.98 miles</b>	Wildlife	Regional	Scenic -17.03 miles from headwaters of Fish Creek and the beginning of Lower Gooseberry Creek to junction of Fish Creek with Lower Gooseberry Creek  Recreation -3.98 miles from junction of Fish Creek and Gooseberry Creek to the Forest boundary

**B. La Sal Division – Monticello Ranger District**

**San Juan County  
(10 Eligible Watercourses)**

<b>Watercourse</b>	<b>Outstandingly Remarkable Values</b>	<b>Scale of Importance (Significance)</b>	<b>Tentative Classification</b>
North Fork of Whiskers, including Whiskers Draw	Cultural	National	Recreational
Hammond Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	Regional National National	Scenic
Notch Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	Regional National National	Scenic
Posey Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	Regional Regional National	Scenic
Chippean & Allen Canyons	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	Regional Regional National	Recreational

**San Juan County**  
**(Eligible Watercourses continued)**

<b>Watercourse</b>	<b>Outstandingly Remarkable Values</b>	<b>Scale of Importance (Significance)</b>	<b>Tentative Classification</b>
Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	National National National	Scenic
Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine & Kigalia Canyon	Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	National National	Recreational
Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon and Woodenshoe & Cherry Canyons	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	National National National	Wild

**B. La Sal Division – Moab Ranger District**

**San Juan County *continued***  
**And Montrose County Colorado**

<b>Watercourse</b>	<b>Outstandingly Remarkable Values</b>	<b>Scale of Importance (Significance)</b>	<b>Tentative Classification</b>
Mill Creek Gorge	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Other Similar Values	National Regional Regional	Wild
Roc Creek  <i>Note: The mileage by County is as follows: -San Juan County, Utah – 0.38 miles -Montrose County, Colorado – 9.02 miles</i>	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic	National Regional	Wild

**Grand County**  
***(1 Eligible Watercourse)***

<b>Watercourse</b>	<b>Outstandingly Remarkable Values</b>	<b>Scale of Importance (Significance)</b>	<b>Tentative Classification</b>
Miners Basin	Historic	Regional	Recreational

## C. Descriptions of Eligible Watercourses or Watercourse Segments

### 1. Manti Division – Ferron/Price Ranger District

#### a. Emery County

Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek		
Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
• Scenic	• Regional	❖ Scenic

**Location and Length** – The watercourses extends 4.49 miles from the Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek to the confluence with Huntington Creek in Huntington Canyon.

4.49 miles on National Forest System Lands

#### **Description of the Outstanding Remarkable Value –**

Scenic – The canyon areas of these segments exhibit rich diversity vegetation and geology. Aspen and mountain brush covered south facing slopes, conifer cover on north facing slopes, lush riparian vegetation along crystal clear streams, and rock outcrops and ledges provide outstanding scenery in canyon environments. As with the higher elevations of Huntington Canyon, the beauty and diversity of this canyon attract thousands of visitors each year.

#### **Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –**

Geological and Hydrological Processes – This watercourse also occupies an area formed by the erosional forces of water that cut through the North Horn, Price River, Castlegate sandstone, and Blackhawk formations. Over thousands of years, water flowing towards the valley floors on the east side of the Wasatch Plateau, formed "V" shaped canyons and side canyons. Erosional forces have created a well-defined canyon with steep side slopes and rock outcrops. Soil development ranges from poor, near ridge tops, to moderately deep in zones of accumulation at the end of the watercourse. Soil profiles are shallow to moderately deep, depending on slope gradient and deposition patterns.

Although not as large in size or mass as in the upper watershed area, slides, slumps and mass movement occur when soils are saturated. Slumping is common where the North Horn material is cut by roads or other surface disturbing activities.

Landtype associations are Steep Dissected Canyons, Shallow Upland Canyons, and Canyons and Ridgeland. The Blackhawk formation is the most common formation in the subsurface geology.

Ecology – There are aspen type and grass-sedge communities in the upper reaches of this watercourse. These communities transition to Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir on the adjacent slopes. The Douglas-fir type, including blue spruce and white fir and some ponderosa pine are found at the lower end of the watercourse. The conifer cover is broken up with patches of mountain brush species and Low Willow Community types.

Riparian vegetation consists of willows, water sedges and grasses.

Fish and Wildlife – Brook trout, rainbow trout, tiger trout, brown trout and Yellowstone cutthroat communities are found in the stream. These nonindigenous species were stocked by early settlers and replaced the original Colorado River cutthroat trout. Sculpins, whitefish and suckers also exist.

Left Fork Huntington Creek is also part of the significant contiguous river corridors in the watershed that provide the best opportunity for successful cutthroat trout management.

There are also no known threatened or endangered wildlife species in the watercourse corridor, but Manti La Sal National Forest personnel do monitor the northern goshawk (a sensitive species). Golden eagles and red tailed hawks also inhabit the corridor, and bald eagles migrate through the area in the early winter. The corridor area contains potential nesting habitat for peregrine falcons.

The watershed is very important elk and mule deer habitat, especially for fawning and rearing of these big game animals.

Riparian, spruce/fir, pinyon-juniper and other plant communities in the corridor of the watershed are considered important habitat of Neotropical migrant birds.

Various predator species exist throughout the watershed (mountain lions, coyotes, and bears).

#### **Description of the Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes –The confluence of this watercourse with Huntington Creek occurs along the Huntington Canyon Scenic Byway (State Highway 31). The Left Fork of the Huntington Creek National Recreation Trail (131) parallels the total length of the watercourse. Trail crossings occur at several

locations along the creek. Trail bridges or low water crossings have been constructed or installed at these stream crossings.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Left Fork Huntington Creek and Huntington Creek are the main attractions in the watershed. These creeks and adjacent terrain serve as base areas for exceptional recreation opportunities, such as camping, fishing, horseback riding, hiking and sightseeing.

The Forks of the Huntington Campground is located at the confluence of the Lower Left Fork of Huntington and Huntington Creeks.

Historic and Cultural – Historic values and sites are evident throughout the area, such as cattle and sheep grazing camps, and logging and sawmill sites. Civilian Conservation Corps restoration projects, and irrigation systems are evident.

Paleo-Indian cultures used the area in the summer for hunting. These cultures were followed by the Archaic people who used the area along ridgelines and perennial water sources for hunting. The Fremont culture also used the area for hunting game during summer months. The Ute tribes were the next inhabitants of the area, using the higher elevations areas of the segments area during the summer to hunt deer, mountain sheep and elk. The Ute's traditional use was eventually interrupted by the historic sheep herding by settlers of both sides of the Wasatch Plateau. Prehistoric rock shelters, alcoves and rock art are located in some of these segments.

Diversions and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions on the stream channel.

## Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

### Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale
Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek	High	Low	High	Highly Appropriate	High Regional

## Tentative Classification

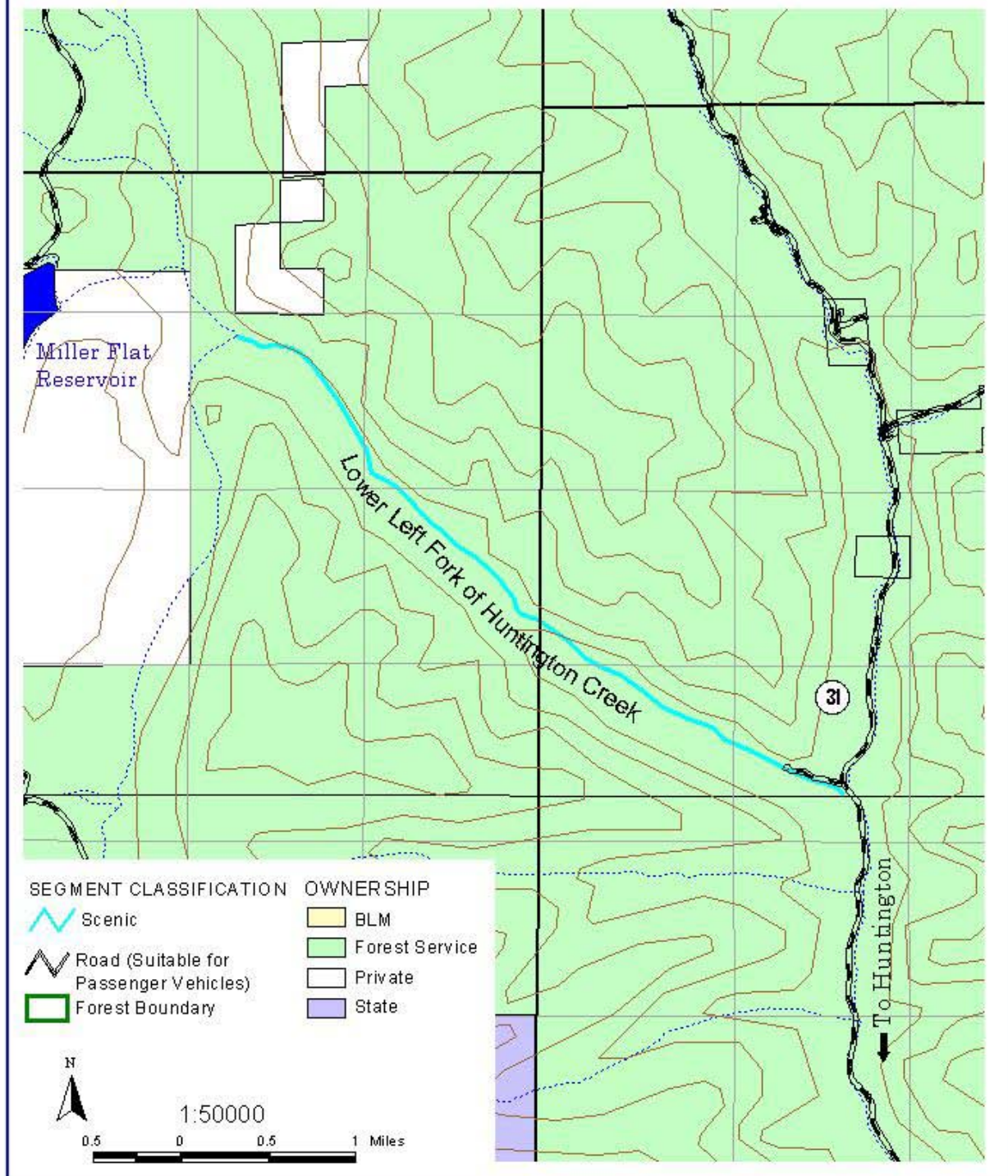
Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek – from Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek to the confluence with Huntington Creek – 4.49 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by road. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>SCENIC</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>N</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive



Wild & Scenic Eligible River  
Lower Left Fork of  
Huntington Creek Segment  
(Ferron / Price District)



Huntington Creek		
Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic</li> <li>• Recreation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• Regional</li> </ul>	❖ Recreational

**Location and Length** – The watercourses extends 19.66 miles from the outlet at Electric Lake to the point of diversion at the Huntington Power Plant.

14.01 miles on National Forest System Lands

0.44 miles on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management

0.96 miles on lands administered by the State of Utah

4.25 miles on private lands

#### **Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –**

Scenic – The canyon area is narrow, with a willow/riparian bottom and tree covered slide slopes. The corridor of the creek exhibits rich diversity in vegetation and geology. The canyon areas and side canyons are capped with sandstone formations. The colorful geology, aspen and mountain brush on south facing slopes, conifer cover on north facing slopes, lush riparian vegetation along crystal clear streams, and rock outcrops and ledges all provide outstanding scenery in canyon environments. As with the higher elevations of Huntington Canyon, the beauty and diversity of these canyons attract thousands of visitors each year.

The Huntington Canyon and Eccles National Scenic Byways and Skyline Drive Scenic Backway are the principal access routes in the area. These well-travel roads provide access to several Forest development roads and the trails located within the corridor.

Recreation – Huntington Creek is the main attraction in the watershed. The creek and adjacent terrain serve as base areas for exceptional recreation opportunities, such as camping, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, all terrain vehicle use, driving for pleasure, and rock climbing. The Castle Valley Ridge Trail system is also located within the corridor of the watercourse.

Popular recreations sites adjacent to the creek are as follows:

Fly fishing parking along the upper and middle reaches

Mill Canyon Trail Head

Old Folks Flat Campground

Stuart Guard Station

Pole Canyon Trailhead

Forks of the Huntington Campground

Left Fork of Huntington Creek Trailhead

Horse Canyon Trailhead  
Bull Pasture Trailhead  
Wild Cattle and Gentry Hollow railheads  
Birch Springs Picnic Area  
Bear Creek Campground

The creek also supports a significant brown trout sport fishery and fishing pressure is high.

Cross-country skiing also occurs on some of the trails within the canyon area during winter months.

### **Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –**

Geological and Hydrological Processes – This watercourse also occupies the areas formed by the erosional forces of water that cut through the North Horn, Price River, Castlegate sandstone, and Blackhawk formations. Over thousands of years, water flowing towards the valley floors on the east side of the Wasatch Plateau, formed "V" shaped canyons and side canyons. Erosional forces have created well-defined canyons with steep side slopes and rock outcrops. Relatively flat terrain is associated with the flood plains of the creek. Soil development ranges from poor, near ridge tops, to moderately deep in zones of accumulation at the end of the segments. Soil profiles are shallow to moderately deep, depending on slope gradient and deposition patterns.

Although not as large in size or mass as in the upper watershed area, slides, slumps and mass movement occur when soils are saturated. Slumping is common where the North Horn material is cut by roads or other surface disturbing activities.

Landtype associations are Steep Dissected Canyons, Shallow Upland Canyons, and Canyons and Ridgeland. The Steep Dissected Canyons Landtype is the most abundant and occupies a long reach of Huntington Creek. The Blackhawk formation is the most common formation in the subsurface geology.

Ecology – Huntington Canyon exhibits a diverse vegetative cover, with vegetative zones influenced by elevation, soil and aspect. Pinyon-juniper woodlands are found at the lower end of the segment, with an understory of sagebrush and grass species. As elevation increases, the ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir zones occupy the northeast facing slopes of the canyon, with mountain brush (Gamble oak & Mountain mahogany), grasses and shrubs on southwest facing slopes.

Cottonwood community types and sumac, sedges and grasses border the creek near the mouth of Huntington Canyon. A mosaic of cottonwood community types, and spruce, river birch, sedges, grasses, and forbs occupy streamside areas from the Forest boundary to the Left Fork of Huntington Canyon. In the upper reaches of this segment, Low Willow Community types dominate the riparian overstory, with sedges and hairgrass in the understory.

Fish and Wildlife –The aquatic communities are brook trout, rainbow trout, tiger trout, brown trout and Yellowstone cutthroat. These nonindigenous species were stocked by early settlers and replaced the original Colorado River cutthroat trout. Sculpins, whitefish and suckers also exist.

Huntington Creek supports a significant brown trout sport fishery (from the Forest boundary upstream to Electric Lake dam). The canyon portion of Huntington Creek and the reservoirs receive the heaviest fishing pressure.

There are no known threatened or endangered wildlife species in the corridor, but Manti La Sal National Forest personnel do monitor the northern goshawk (a sensitive species). Golden eagles and red tailed hawks inhabit the corridor of the watercourse, and bald eagles migrate through the area in the early winter. The watercourse area contains potential nesting habitat for peregrine falcons.

Beaver are present.

The corridor of the creek is very important mule deer and elk habitat, especially for fawning, calving and rearing of these big game animals. The mule deer population is presently below herd objectives.

Winter range is considered to be the limiting factor for mule deer and elk populations. The quality of deer and elk winter range has steadily decreased as pinyon pine trees have replaced juniper savannas.

Riparian, spruce/fir, pinyon-juniper and other plant communities in the watershed are considered important habitat of Neotropical migrant birds.

Various predator species exist throughout the watershed (mountain lions, coyotes, and bears).

### **Description of the Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes –The Huntington Canyon National Scenic Byway (State Highway 31) is the principal access route through Huntington Canyon. This highway parallels the watercourse the total length, and crosses the watercourse several times. Culverts or bridges have been constructed or installed at these crossings. The highway also provides access to several

Forest development roads located along the total length of the canyon. Several of these roads provide access to existing coal mine operations.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Private lands are located in the lower reaches.

Electrical distribution and transmission lines traverse portions of the watercourse, providing electrical power to areas within and outside of the watershed.

Active coal mines, consisting of access roads, portals, underground operations, and support facilities exist in Deer Creek, Rilda Canyon, and Crandall Canyon (Segment 10). Coal is transported by truck from these mines to distribution points outside of the watershed. The Huntington Canyon National Scenic Byway is the principal haul route out of the watershed area.

Historic – Values and sites are evident throughout the area and are classified as highly significant, due to their high site integrity, high potential for educational and interpretive programs, and high potential for listing eligibility.

Historic cattle and sheep grazing camps, logging and sawmill sites, coal mining sites, Civilian Conservation Corps restoration projects, and irrigation systems are evident. The historic Stuart Guard Station is located at the confluence of Nuck Woodward Canyon and Huntington Creek and represents early Forest Service management uses in the watershed. Early settlers also used the corridor as access to favorite outdoor recreation areas. An example of this use is the historic fisherman's trail in Nuck Woodward Canyon that originates in the old mining community of Hiawatha. Old Folks Flat Campground was also a popular

Cultural – Paleo-Indian cultures used the area in the summer for hunting. These cultures were followed by the Archaic people who used the area along ridgelines and perennial water sources for hunting. The Fremont culture also used the area for hunting game during summer months. The Ute tribes were the next inhabitants of the area, using the higher elevations areas of the segments area during the summer to hunt deer, mountain sheep and elk. The Ute's traditional use was eventually interrupted by the historic sheep herding by settlers of both sides of the Wasatch Plateau. Prehistoric rock shelters, alcoves and rock art are located in some of these segments.

Diversions and Channel Modifications –There are no diversions on the stream channel. The dam at Electric Lake at the beginning of the segment and the Huntington Power Plant diversion at the end of the segment are considered segment breaks and, therefore, are not part of the watercourse.

## Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

## Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale
Huntington Creek	High	High	High	Highly Appropriate	High National

Recreation Value									
Segment	Criteria and Rating								
Name	Length of Season	Diversity of Use	Experience Quality	Access	Level of Use	Associated Opportunities	Attraction	Sites & Facilities	Overall Rating & Scale
Huntington Creek	High	High	Moderate	Highly Appropriate	Appropriate	High	High	Low	High National

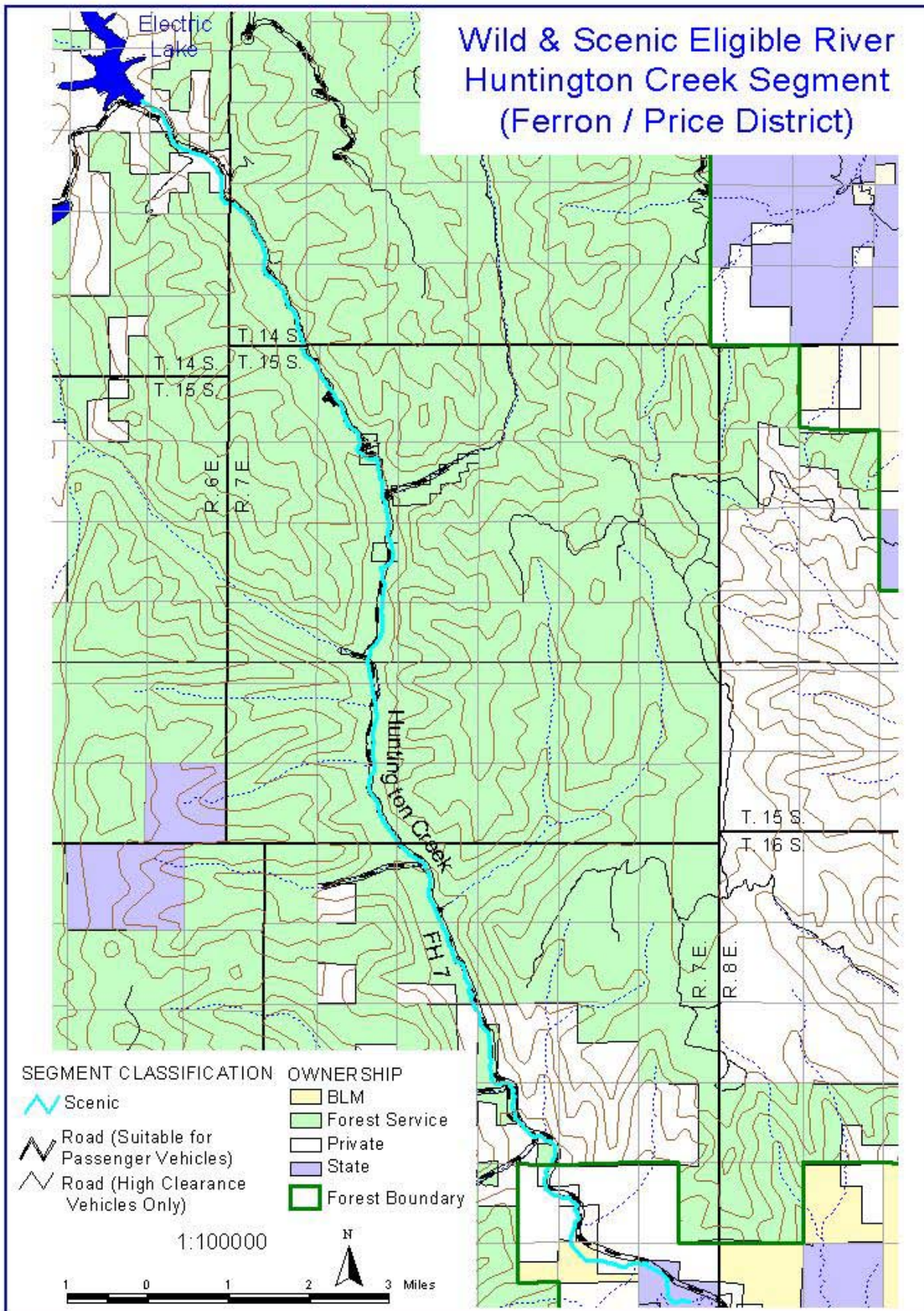
## Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Huntington Creek – from the outlet at Electric Lake to the point of diversion at the Huntington Power Plant - 19.66 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	N	Free of impoundments. *	N	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	Y
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	N	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	Y
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by road. **	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>RECREATIONAL</b>	<b>Y</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive







## 1. Manti Division – Ferron/Price Ranger District

### b. Carbon County, Sanpete County, Utah County

Fish Creek Including Lower Gooseberry Creek		
Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wildlife</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Scenic From headwaters of Fish Creek and Lower Gooseberry Creek to the junction of Fish Creek &amp; Lower Gooseberry creek (17.03 miles)</li> <li>❖ Recreational From the junction of Fish Creek &amp; Lower Gooseberry Creek to the Forest boundary (3.98 miles)</li> </ul>

**Location and Length** – The watercourses extends 21.01 miles from the headwaters along the east crest of the Wasatch Plateau to the Forest boundary.

3.26 miles on National Forest System Lands – Utah County  
 13.55 miles on National Forest System Lands – San Pete County  
 4.20 miles on National Forest System Lands – Carbon County

#### **Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Value –**

Upper Fish Creek contains the largest breeding population of Willow Flycatchers known in the state. The area has been described as an “outstanding example of good riparian management” (1998 Southwestern Willow Flycatchers Surveys on U.S. Forest Service Lands in Utah). Willow flycatchers breed in shrubby or woodland habitats, usually adjacent to, or near, surface water or saturated soils. Therefore, good riparian habitat, as found in the Upper Fish Creek drainage, is important for this species. Willow Flycatchers can be found from the inlet into Scofield Reservoir to the confluence with Gooseberry Creek. Riparian habitat, especially “good riparian habitat” is one of the rarest habitat types in Utah and currently

occupies less than 1 percent of the state's land cover. However, 75 percent of Utah's bird species use riparian habitat to nest, forage, water, migrate and/or winter. As evidence of this 54 species of birds have been observed in Fish Creek during the breeding season. In comparison to Fish Creek, suitable Willow Flycatcher habitat in Huntington Canyon was inventoried and no Willow Flycatchers were detected and only nine species of birds were observed. Fish creek contains extensive tracts of willow dominated habitat at least 100 m wide and more than 500 m long (Banding and Genetic Sampling of Willow Flycatchers in Utah: 1997 and 1998). This is one of the attributes of Fish Creek that make it unique and contributes to it's outstanding value as wildlife habitat.

Upper Fish Creek also contains numerous mammalian species including beavers, black bear, mule deer, and elk. The variety of vegetation, remoteness and large size of the Fish Creek area provides excellent habitat for elk parturition and rearing.

The area also provides very high quality, relatively undisturbed, summer and fall habitat for mule deer and elk, including habitat for fawning, calving and rearing. Beaver use the riparian habitat for habitat, and bear frequent the corridors of the watercourses.

#### **Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –**

General Scenery – Fish Creek and tributaries generally occupy broad canyon areas with canyon bottom riparian vegetation, and aspen and spruce covered slopes. Slopes are long, with moderate grades. Soils are deep, and little to no surface rock and rock outcrops exist. The streams within these broad canyons have meandered over time, and have created small meadow areas along canyon bottoms. The canyons remain fairly wide from the headwaters to the Pleasant Valley area. Sagebrush and other mountain brush species become more prevalent in the lower elevations of the segment.

Geological and Hydrological Process –The geologic strata consist of North Horn formation in the headwaters, and the Blackhawk formation in the canyon areas. Star Point sandstone is found at lower elevations, near Scofield Reservoir.

The canyon mouth widens and the watercourse cut through alluvial fans east of Scofield Reservoir.

Soils on canyon side slopes are stable. Cobbles and gravels are deposited along the canyon portion of the segments. At the canyon mouth, the creeks meander through alluvial material prior to entering Scofield Reservoir, and undercut banks are a common hydrologic feature.

Ecology – The upper headwaters have a mixture of grass/forb meadow and Engelmann spruce/subalpine fir vegetation types. The conifer cover extends from the headwaters to mid-canyon elevations. The creeks then descend through sagebrush and mountain brush species for the remaining length.

Carex, grasses, and forbs are the principal riparian vegetation types in the headwaters. Willow and aspen dominant the riparian zone at mid-elevation.

Fish –The canyon areas have high habitat quality for fish. Ripples, pools, riparian cover, and woody debris are favorable factors. The meandering feature of the lower reaches has created undercut banks, which serve as good hiding cover for fish. These lower reaches are also good spawning habitat, due to cobbles and gravels in the streambeds.

Yellowstone cutthroat trout and rainbow trout have been introduced in these watercourses.

#### **Description of the Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes – Forest Development Road (FDR) 123) provides access to the lower end of the Fish Creek. This road originates at Scofield Reservoir and provides access to Fish Creek Campground and the trailhead for the Fish Creek National Recreation Trail (130) approximately 2.0 miles east of Scofield Reservoir. Trail 130 parallels Fish Creek the entire distance. Other trails cross and parallel Lower Gooseberry Creek.

Existing Facilities, Infrastructure and Current Uses – The watercourses are mostly free from management uses and facilities and infrastructure, with the exception of livestock, boundary fences, and campground and trailhead facilities at the lower end.

Current recreation uses are hunting, fishing, camping, driving for pleasure, horseback riding, and mountain biking. Areas also receive snowmobile and cross country ski use during winter months.

Several large brush areas within the segment corridor have been burned as part of Forest Service prescribed burning actions. The visual effects of these burns are not noticeable after one or two seasons.

The watercourses are within sheep grazing allotments.

There have been no recent timber sales and none are planned.

Historic and Cultural – Old roads and trails related to early coal mining are evident in Fish Creek and tributaries.

Archaic and Fremont cultures used the area, but evidence is minimal. Native American Indian uses are unknown.

Diversions and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

## Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

### Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Wildlife Values				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Abundance of Species	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Fish Creek, including Lower Gooseberry Creek	High	High	High	High Regional

## Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Fish Creek, including Lower Gooseberry Creek – Fish Creek - from the headwaters of Fish Creek along the east crest of the Wasatch Plateau to the junction with Lower Gooseberry Creek; and Gooseberry Creek - from the beginning point of Lower Gooseberry Creek to the junction of Fish Creek and Lower Gooseberry Creek – 17.25 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area are. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>SCENIC</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>N</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

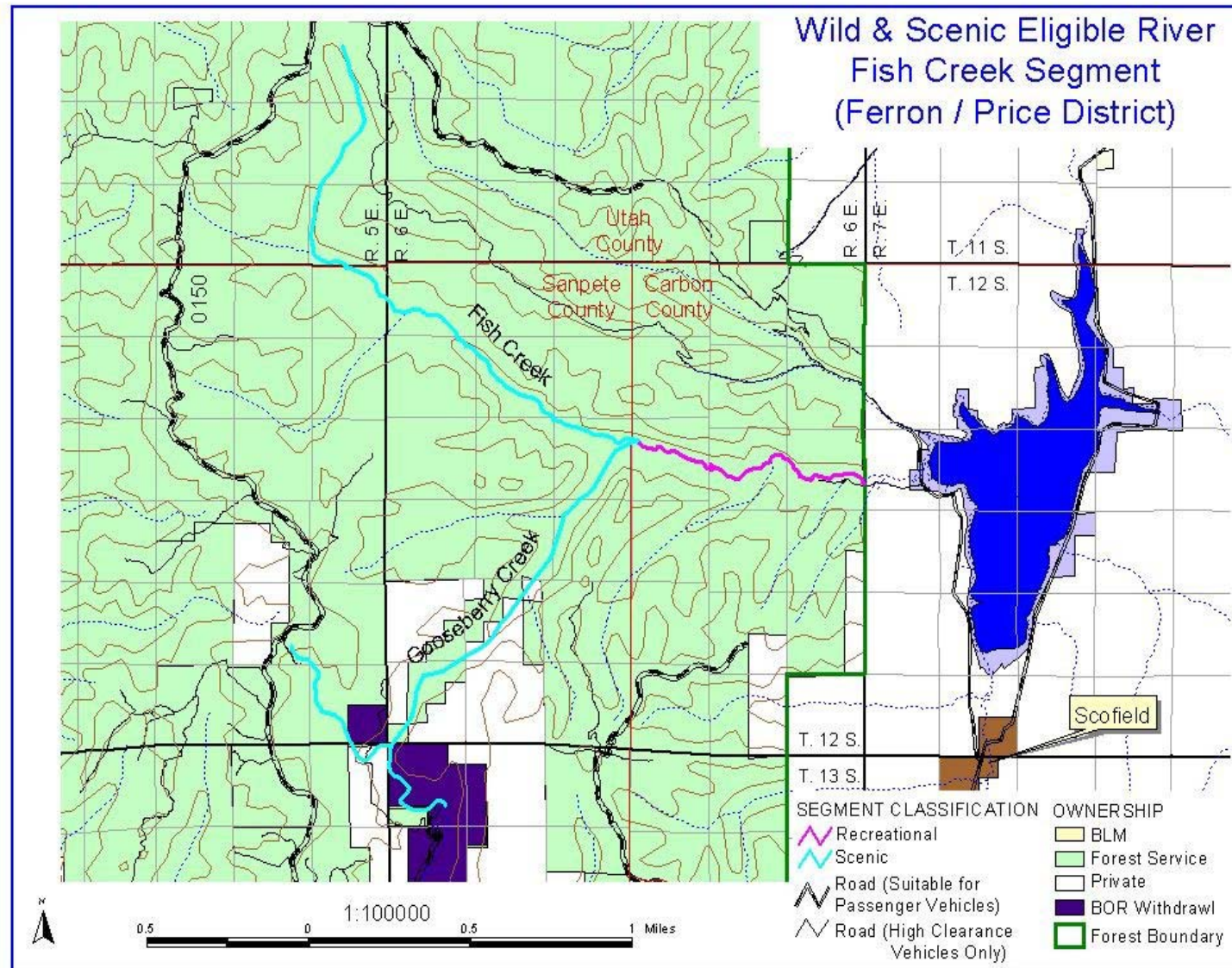
\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive

## Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Fish Creek – from the junction of Fish Creek & Lower Gooseberry Creek to the Forest boundary – 3.98 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	N	Free of impoundments. *	N	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	Y
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	Y
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>RECREATIONAL</b>	<b>Y</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive



## 2. La Sal Division – Monticello Ranger District

### a. San Juan County

North Fork of Whiskers Including Whiskers Draw		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
• Cultural	• National	❖ Recreational

**Location and Length** – The watercourse and tributaries extends 19.18 miles from the headwaters along the Milk Ranch Point Mesa to the common junction of North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw.

10.23 miles on National Forest System Lands

4.77 miles on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management

1.11 miles on lands administered by the State of Utah

3.07 miles on private lands

#### **Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Value –**

Cultural – Archaic and Ancestral Puebloan cliff structures, rock shelters and rock art are scattered throughout the canyon bottoms and side canyons, and the evident indicates the watercourse corridors were used extensively by these cultures. "Cave 7", a landmark archeological discovery, is located on the portion of the segment administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The sites have a high rating for significance, site integrity, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Paiute Indians also used the canyon areas for both habitation and hunting.

#### **Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –**

General Scenery – The scenic features of these watercourses are massive sandstone canyon walls with rounded domes and meandering valley bottoms. Canyon walls are 150 feet or more in height, and erosive actions of thousands of years have created large alcoves in the sandstone walls and cliffs. Many of these alcoves are framed by small stands of conifers near or within the alcove itself. There are variations and contrasts in color between the different shades of green of the vegetation, and the tans and pale yellows of the sandstone. Seasonal changes in color occur in scattered pockets of cottonwood trees found along the canyon bottoms.



Geological and Hydrological Processes –The watercourses consists of meandering valleys below wide sandstone cliff walls towering some 150 feet above the valley floors. Rounded domes of Navajo sandstone give way to the Chinle formation of mudstone with thin sandstone lenses. This formation erodes to slopes rather than cliffs and domes. The Moenkopi formation (red mudstones) and Cutler formation (brown mudstones) are the sequential geologic strata as the watercourses descend.

The watercourses are dry washes, with periods of high runoff during summer storms. The erosional forces of the intense runoff have created potholes in the exposed bedrock along the channels. Water collects in these pothole features and evaporates during the summer heat.

Soils are sandy loam with fair to moderately good stability. These soils have moderate surface erosion, due to poor infiltration and lack of organic material. Soil profiles are shallow, and considerable bedrock is exposed.

Ecology – Pinyon-juniper is the dominant tree cover in the headwaters of North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw. As the watercourses descend from areas below Milk Ranch Point and Comb Ridge, the pinyon juniper cover changes to fremont popular, and then to basin sagebrush as the two watercourse terminate on private lands and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Riparian vegetation in both canyons consists mainly of carex, sedge and grass.

Fish and Wildlife – The streams do not support a fishery, due to lack of perennial water and high sediment loads.

The ridge tops and benches along Elk Ridge and the western slopes of the Abajo Mountains are summer range for deer and elk. The middle and lower areas of the watercourses are classified as transitional range for these species. Some winter range is found at the very lower end.

### **Description of the Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes – Graveled and native surface Forest Development Roads (Forest Development Roads 092, 182, 305 and 306) traverse the upper headwater areas of the watercourses, and also access the mesa areas between the two canyons.

There are no roads and trails paralleling North Fork of Whiskers. Two road crossings exist; one in the very upper headwaters (FDR 092), and a four-wheel drive road in the lower reaches that crosses the watercourse on a

parcel of private land and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Whiskers Draw is also unroaded, except for a four-wheel drive crossing on private lands and lands administered by the State of Utah near the junction with North Fork of Whiskers. A non-motorized trail (472) parallels and crosses the lower two thirds of the draw.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Other than the mentioned roads and trails, no significant features or infrastructure exists.

Recreation uses are hiking, horseback riding, dispersed camping, hunting, and ATV and four-wheel drive use.

Historic – Historic uses are associated mostly with livestock operations. An historic stock way trail is found along Whiskers Draw.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

## Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

### Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

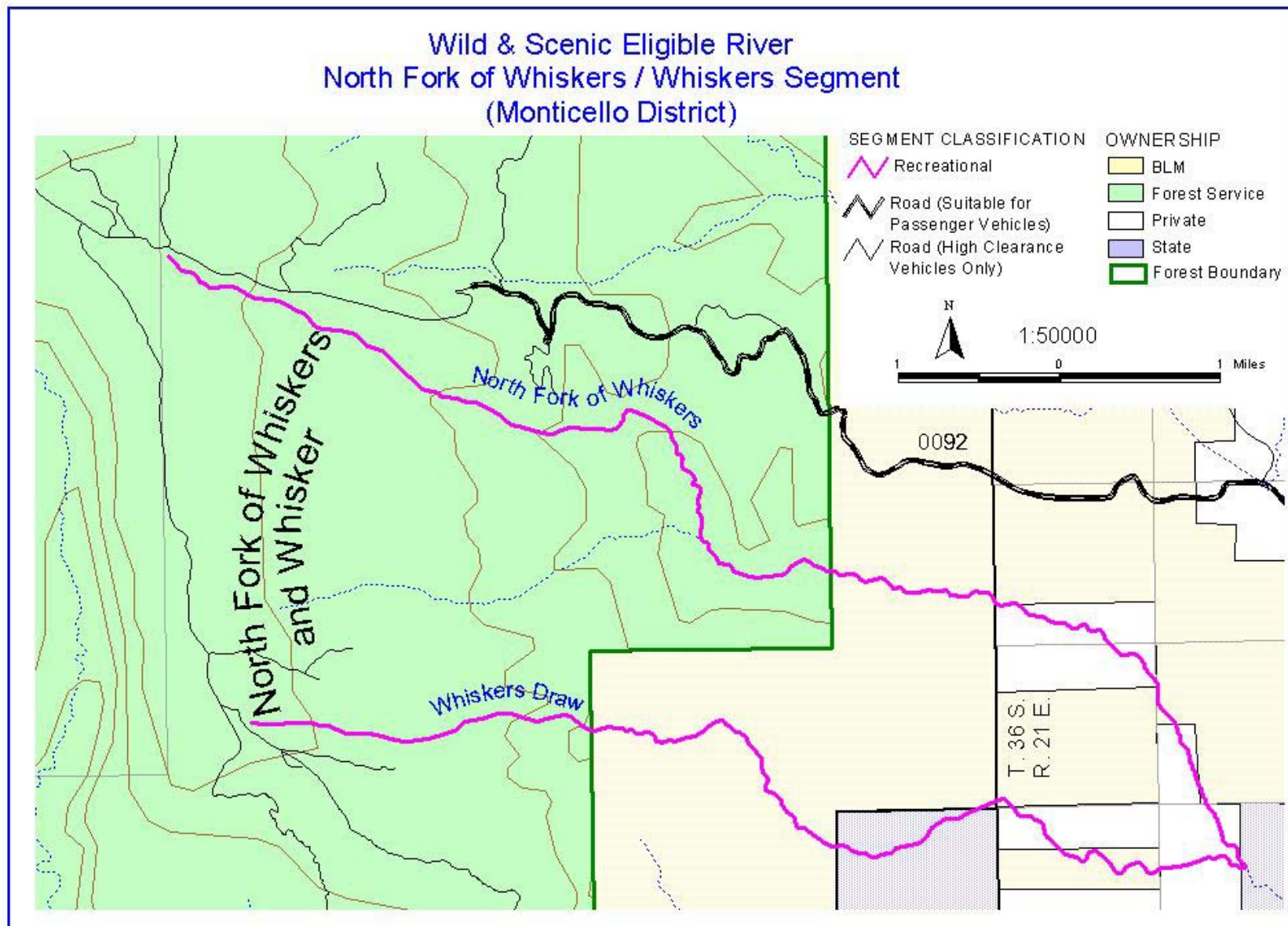
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing /Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
North Fork of Whiskers, including Whiskers Draw	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High  National

## Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		North Fork of Whiskers, including Whiskers Draw – from the headwaters along the south face of Milk Ranch Point Mesa to the common junctions of Whiskers Draw – 19.18 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	Y
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>RECREATIONAL</b>	<b>Y</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive



Hammond Canyon		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic</li> <li>• Geologic/Hydrologic</li> <li>• Cultural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• National</li> <li>• National</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Scenic</li> </ul>

**Location and Length** – The watercourse and tributaries extends 10.39 miles from the headwaters along the southeast side of Elk Ridge to the National Forest boundary.

9.72 miles on National Forest System Lands

0.12 miles on lands administered by the State of Utah

0.55 miles on private lands

**Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –**

Scenic – Steep, vertical sandstone spires, escarpments of 400-800 feet (Organ Rock formation), deep gorges, and flat, narrow valley bottoms characterize this watercourse. Erosion has produced highly scenic rock outcrops and alcoves along the canyon walls. Views are expansive and unobstructed within the canyon.

Vegetative cover is similar to that of North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw. Pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir grow in small stands or stringers on alluvial fans at the base of the sandstone cliffs, and pockets of cottonwood trees are found along canyon bottoms.

The canyon has a high rating for diversity of view and special features.

Geologic/Hydrologic – This watercourse has steep, vertical spires and large alcove features along the base of 400 to 800 foot escarpments of the Organ Rock formation. The channel descends through a deep gorge, with a variety of erosive sandstone outcrops. The valley bottom is flat and narrow. Hammond Canyon is part of the "folding" northern extension of the Comb Wash Monocline.

The upper headwaters lie below Elk Ridge, which is a flat bench. The watercourse has down cut through the sandstones of Navajo, Chinle, Moenkopi, Cutler, and Rico formations, creating a steep narrow canyon and side canyons. The channel is mainly in exposed bedrock.

The canyon has a high rating for abundance and diversity of features.

There is some perennial water in the upper and middle sections of the watercourse. Potholes are frequent in these areas and are filled during summer storms. Runoff in the lower half quickly disappears in the sandy soils or evaporates.

The soils in the upper reaches near Elk Ridge are moderately stable. As the watercourse descends through the canyon area, soils have poor infiltration and surface erosion is moderately high.

Cultural – Values are significant, with time sequence from archaic through ancestral pueblos, followed by Native American habitation and use by the White Mesa Ute Tribe and Navajo Nation. Cultural architectural features are outstanding, and consist of Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, rock art, and granary storage structures.

The sites have a high rating for significance, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Current use by Native Americans is unsubstantiated. There may be gathering of sumac, pine nuts, etc. in the lower elevations of the segment by members of the Navajo Nation.

#### **Description of the Biological Setting –**

Ecology – Seven different vegetative community types grow in Hammond Canyon. Birch and willow species occupy the watercourse corridors in the headwater areas below Elk Ridge. From the headwaters to mid-elevation, sedge, grass and forb community types grow within the corridor of the watercourse. Narrowleaf cottonwood, fremont poplar, basin and big mountain sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper are the principal overstory species in the lower half.

The riparian zone is narrow, with an average width of 30 feet, and is generally occupied by the species listed above.

Fish and Wildlife – The stream does not support a fishery, due to lack of perennial water and high sediment loads.

The ridge tops and benches along Elk Ridge and the western slopes of the Abajo Mountains are summer range for deer and elk. The middle and lower areas of the watercourse are classified as transitional range for these species. Some winter range is found at the very lower end of the canyon.

**Description of the Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes – The canyon bottom is unroaded. Forest Development Roads (FDR's) 088 and 200 follow the ridgeline to the west of the upper headwaters, but are outside of the watercourse corridor.

The Posey Trail, Cream Pots Trail and Hammond Trail (116, 005, and 012) either parallel or cross the corridor associated with Hammond Canyon. Trailheads for these trails are located at the upper end of the canyon.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – No significant features or infrastructure exists.

Recreation uses are hiking, horseback riding, dispersed camping, hunting, and ATV and four-wheel drive use.

The watercourse is part of an existing cattle grazing allotment.

Past uranium mining activity is evident as old roads, drill pads, and waste rock.

Historic Values – Homestead sites that were part of the White Mesa Band-Ute Mountain Tribal allotments are found in Hammond Canyon. A log cabin and other minor historic features are present, and are considered eligible for listing with the National Register of Historic Places.

Other Similar Values – Approximately 60 to 70 percent of the watercourse is located within the Hammond Notch Roadless Area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

**Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility****Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values**

<b>Scenic Value</b>					
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Diversity of View</b>	<b>Special Features</b>	<b>Seasonal Variations</b>	<b>Cultural Modifications</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Hammond Canyon	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

<b>Geologic/Hydrologic Value</b>				
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Feature Abundance</b>	<b>Diversity of Features</b>	<b>Educational and Scientific</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Hammond Canyon	High	High	Moderate	High & National



Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing /Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Hammond Canyon	High	Low	High	Moderate	High	High	High  National

## Tentative Classification

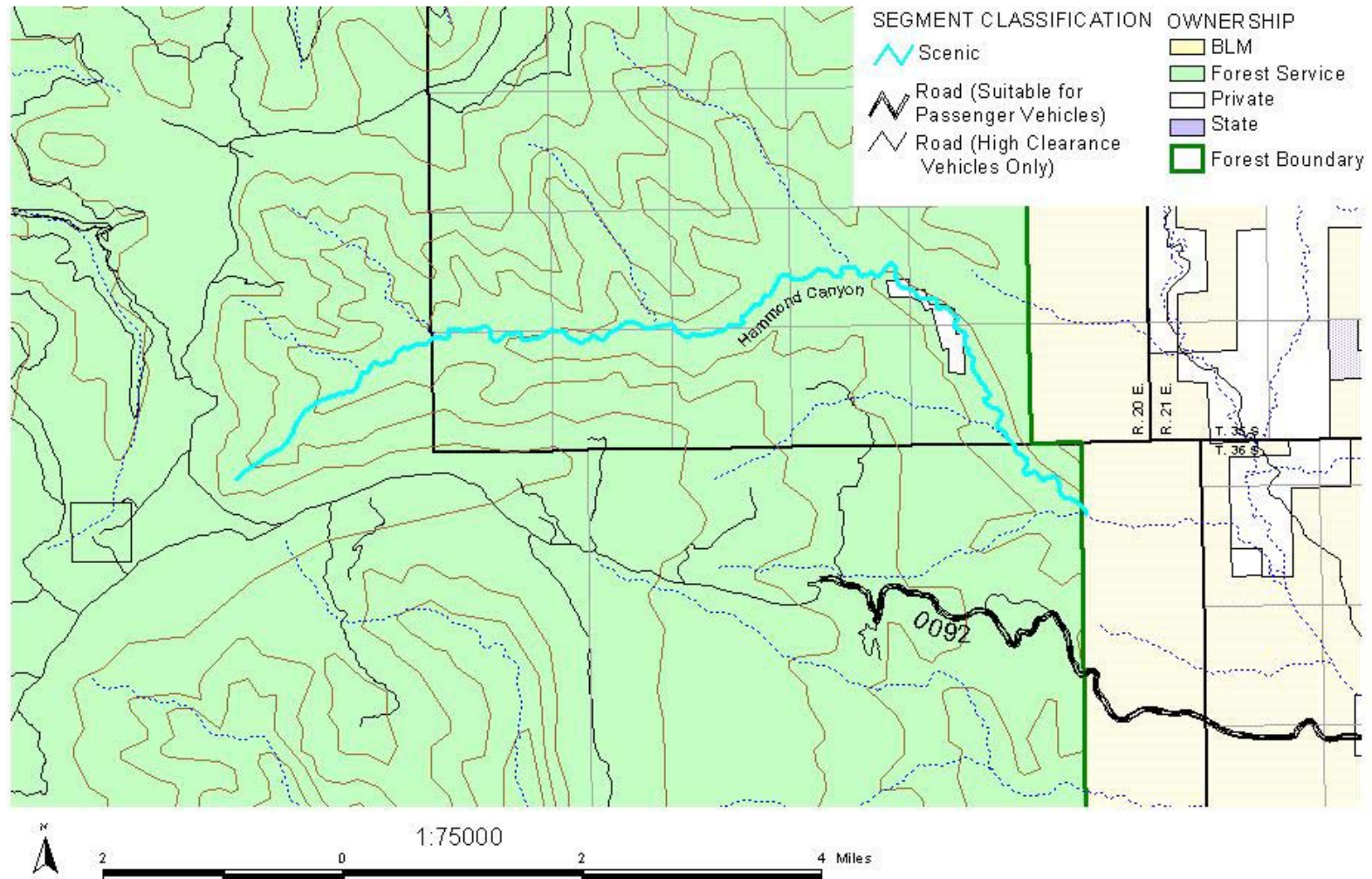
Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Hammond Canyon – from the headwaters along the southeast side of Elk Ridge to the boundary of the National Forest – 10.39 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	Y	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>SCENIC</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>N</b>

Note: This watercourse has a tentative classification of scenic rather than wild due to concentration of past mining activity.

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive

### Wild & Scenic Eligible River Hammond Canyon Segment (Monticello District)



Notch Canyon		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic</li> <li>• Geologic/Hydrologic</li> <li>• Cultural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• National</li> <li>• National</li> </ul>	❖ Scenic

**Location and Length** – The watercourse and tributaries extends 6.99 miles from the headwaters along the southeast side of Elk Ridge to the National Forest boundary.

6.99 miles on National Forest System Lands

**Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –**

Scenic – Steep, vertical sandstone spires, escarpments of 400-800 feet (Organ Rock formation), deep gorges, and flat, narrow valley bottoms characterize this watercourse. Erosion has produced highly scenic rock outcrops and alcoves along the canyon walls. Views are expansive and unobstructed within the canyon.

Vegetative cover is similar to that of North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw. Pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir grow in small stands or stringers on alluvial fans at the base of the sandstone cliffs, and pockets of cottonwood trees are found along canyon bottoms.

The canyon has a high rating for diversity of view and special features.

The Notch Canyon Point of Interest is located on Forest Development Road 088, immediately west of the headwaters of Notch Canyon. This site provides magnificent views of Dark Canyon Wilderness and Notch Canyon to the east.

Geologic/Hydrologic – This watercourse has steep, vertical spires and large alcove features along the base of 400 to 800 foot escarpments of the Organ Rock formation. The channel descends through a deep gorge, with a variety of erosive sandstone outcrops. The valley bottom is flat and narrow. Notch Canyon is also part of the "folding" northern extension of the Comb Wash Monocline.

The upper headwaters lie below Elk Ridge, which is a flat bench. The watercourse has down cut through the sandstones of Navajo, Chinle, Moenkopi, Cutler, and Rico formations, creating a steep narrow canyon and side canyons. The channel is mainly in exposed bedrock.

The canyon has a high rating for abundance and diversity of features.

There is some perennial water in the upper and middle sections of the watercourse. Potholes are frequent in these areas and are filled during summer storms. Runoff in the lower half quickly disappears in the sandy soils or evaporates.

The soils in the upper reaches near Elk Ridge are moderately stable. As the watercourse descends through the canyon area, soils have poor infiltration and surface erosion is moderately high.

Cultural – Values are significant, with time sequence from archaic through ancestral pueblos, followed by Native American habitation and use by the White Mesa Ute Tribe and Navajo Nation. Cultural architectural features are outstanding, and consist of Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, rock art, and granary storage structures.

The sites have a high rating for significance, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Current use by Native Americans is unsubstantiated. There may be gathering of sumac, pine nuts, etc. in the lower elevations of the segment by members of the Navajo Nation.

#### **Description of the Biological Setting –**

Ecology – Seven different vegetative community types also grow in Notch Canyon. Birch and willow species occupy the watercourse corridors in the headwater areas below Elk Ridge. From the headwaters to mid-elevation, sedge, grass and forb community types grow within the corridor of the watercourse. Narrowleaf cottonwood, fremont popular, basin and big mountain sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper are the principal overstory species in the lower half.

The riparian zone is narrow, with an average width of 30 feet, and is generally occupied by the species listed above.

Fish and Wildlife – The stream does not support a fishery, due to lack of perennial water and high sediment loads.

The ridge tops and benches along Elk Ridge and the western slopes of the Abajo Mountains are summer range for deer and elk. The middle and lower areas of the watercourse are classified as transitional range for these species. Some winter range is found at the very lower end of the canyon.

**Description of the Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes – Forest Development Roads (FDR) 088 and 200 follow the ridgeline to the west of the upper headwaters, but are outside of the watercourse corridor. There is a classified road paralleling the bottom of the canyon for 0.75 miles along with a cluster of unclassified travel routes. There are no roads above this 0.75-mile segment.

There are no trails in Notch Canyon, although a trailhead is located near the mouth of the canyon at its junction with South Cottonwood Creek.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – No significant features or infrastructure exists.

Recreation uses are hiking, horseback riding, dispersed camping, hunting, and ATV and four-wheel drive use.

The watercourse is part of an existing cattle grazing allotment.

Past uranium mining activity is evident as old roads, drill pads, and waste rock.

Historic Values – Values are similar to those found in Hammond Canyon.

Other Similar Values – Approximately 60 to 70 percent of the watercourse is located within the Hammond Notch Roadless Area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

**Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility****Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values**

<b>Scenic Value</b>					
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Diversity of View</b>	<b>Special Features</b>	<b>Seasonal Variations</b>	<b>Cultural Modifications</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Notch Canyon	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

<b>Geologic/Hydrologic Value</b>				
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Feature Abundance</b>	<b>Diversity of Features</b>	<b>Educational and Scientific</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Notch Canyon	High	High	Moderate	High & National

Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing /Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Notch Canyon	High	Low	High	Moderate	High	High	High  National

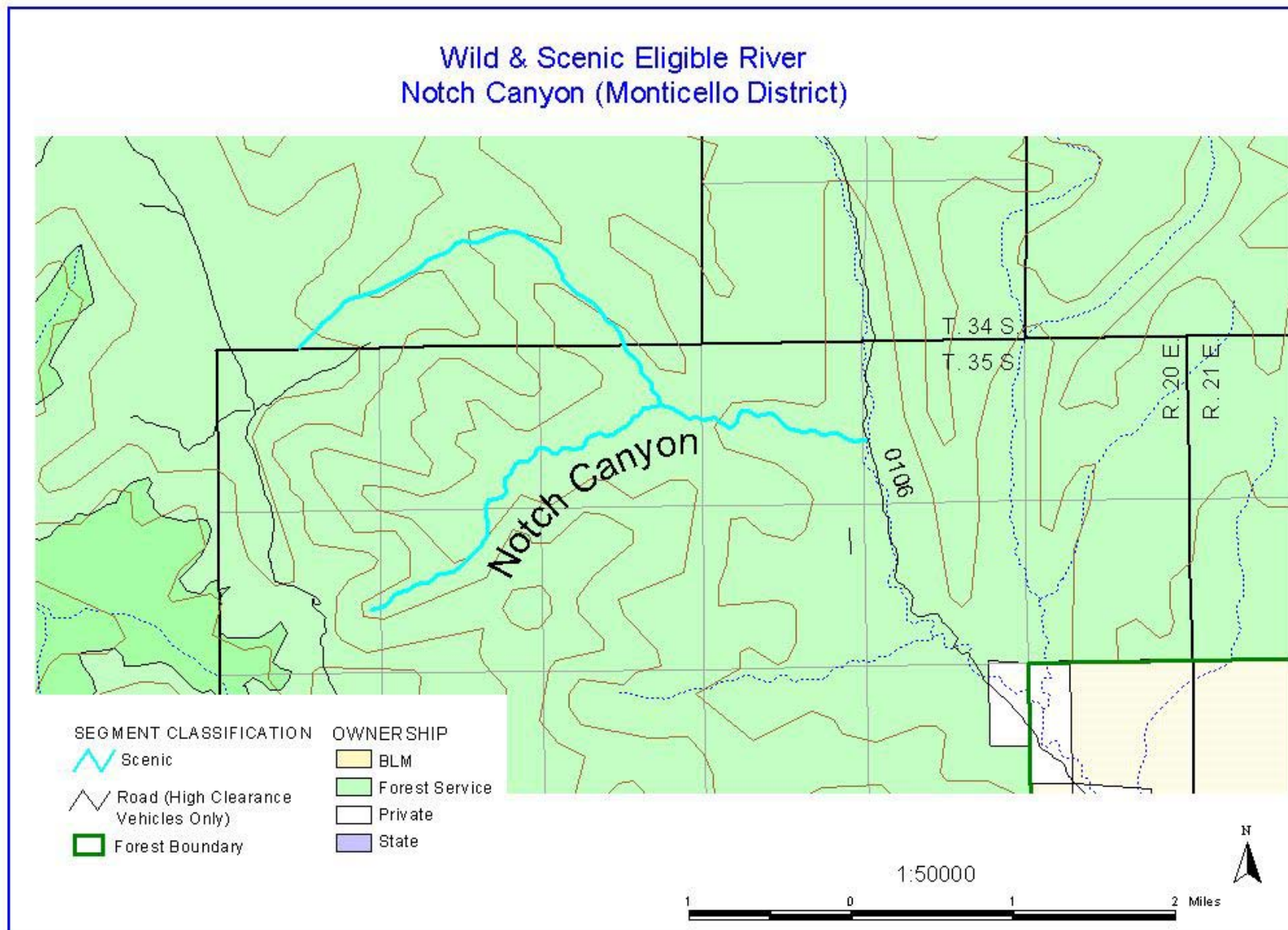


## Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Notch Canyon – from the headwaters along the southeast side of Elk Ridge to the boundary of the National Forest – 6.99 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>SCENIC</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>N</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive



Posey Canyon		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic</li> <li>• Geologic/Hydrologic</li> <li>• Cultural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• National</li> </ul>	❖ Scenic

**Location and Length** – The watercourse extends 5.18 miles from the headwaters south of the Chippean Rocks Ridge to the junction with South Cottonwood Creek on a parcel of private land.

4.79 miles on National Forest System Lands  
0.39 miles on private lands

**Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –**

Scenic – This canyon has significant variations in geologic features, including color, size and shape. Canyon features consists of large rounded weathered erosional surfaces, large alcoves and the white and reds of the Navajo sandstone formation. The gorges within the canyons are narrow, with heavy underbrush. The several gorges open out occasionally to flat narrow valleys within the canyons.

Vegetation is somewhat diverse, ranging from ponderosa pine on ridge tops and mesas in the headwaters, and cottonwoods, birches and willows in canyon bottoms.

The canyon has a high rating for diversity of view and special features.

Geologic/Hydrologic – The upper areas of Posey Canyon are similar to that described for Hammond and Notch Canyon. The watercourse has down cut through the sandstones of Navajo, Chinle, and Moenkopi formations, creating a steep narrow canyon and side canyons. The channel is mainly in exposed bedrock.

The canyon has a high rating for abundance and diversity of features.

There is some perennial water in the upper and middle sections of the watercourse. Potholes are frequent in these areas and are filled during summer storms. Runoff in the lower half quickly disappears in the sandy soils or evaporates.

The lower reaches of this segment drop through narrow, deep canyons in the Chinle, Moenkopi, and Cutler formations.

The soils of Posey Canyons are moderately stable.

Cultural – Ancestral pueblos (archaic and Paleo-Indian cultures) used areas within the watercourse corridor. Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, rock art, storage area, and other prehistoric architectural features are present in various areas.

The sites have a high rating for significance, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Native American Indian cultures (White Mesa Ute and Navajo) also used areas adjacent to the corridor for hunting and gathering.

#### **Description of the Biological Setting –**

Ecology – The upper half of the canyon has a vegetative cover of ponderosa pine, aspen and mountain brush species. Narrowleaf cottonwood and Fremont poplar are also found within the watercourse. Pinyon-juniper trees dominate the vegetative type at the lower end.

The riparian zone within the canyon is very narrow (averaging four feet) and has a cover of grasses, forbs, shrubs, and sedges.

Willow and sedges are the principal riparian species within the upper half of this watercourse. The riparian zone of the watercourse is occupied by the pinyon-juniper vegetation type.

Fish and Wildlife – The stream does not support a fishery, due to lack of perennial water and high sediment loads.

The ridge tops and benches along Elk Ridge and the western slopes of the Abajo Mountains are summer range for deer and elk. The middle and lower areas of the watercourse corridor are classified as transitional range for these species. Some winter range is found at the very lower end.

#### **Description of the Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes – Forest Development Road (FDR) 095 runs along the ridgeline or "The Causeway" located outside of and north of the upper headwaters of this watercourse.

There are no system roads in the canyon, but several non-system four-wheel drive roads cross and parallel the canyon in several locations.

Posey Canyon Trail (FDT 451) parallels and crosses the canyon for the approximately 85 percent of the length. The trail is non-motorized.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Overlook pullouts and visitor information sites are located along "The Causeway" to the north of the canyon area.

Posey Canyon is popular for hiking and dispersed recreation.

The watercourse is within a cattle grazing allotment.

Historic Values – The areas within the corridor include evidence of the New Mexican culture of the early 1900's. .

Other Similar Values – The portion of the watercourse on the National Forest crosses through the Allen Canyon Dry Wash Roadless Area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

**Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility****Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values**

<b>Scenic Value</b>					
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Diversity of View</b>	<b>Special Features</b>	<b>Seasonal Variations</b>	<b>Cultural Modifications</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Posey Canyon	High	High	Moderate	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

<b>Geologic/Hydrologic Value</b>				
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Feature Abundance</b>	<b>Diversity of Features</b>	<b>Educational and Scientific</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Posey Canyon	High	High	Moderate	High & Regional

Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing /Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Posey Canyon	High	Low	High	Moderate	High	High	High  National

## Tentative Classification

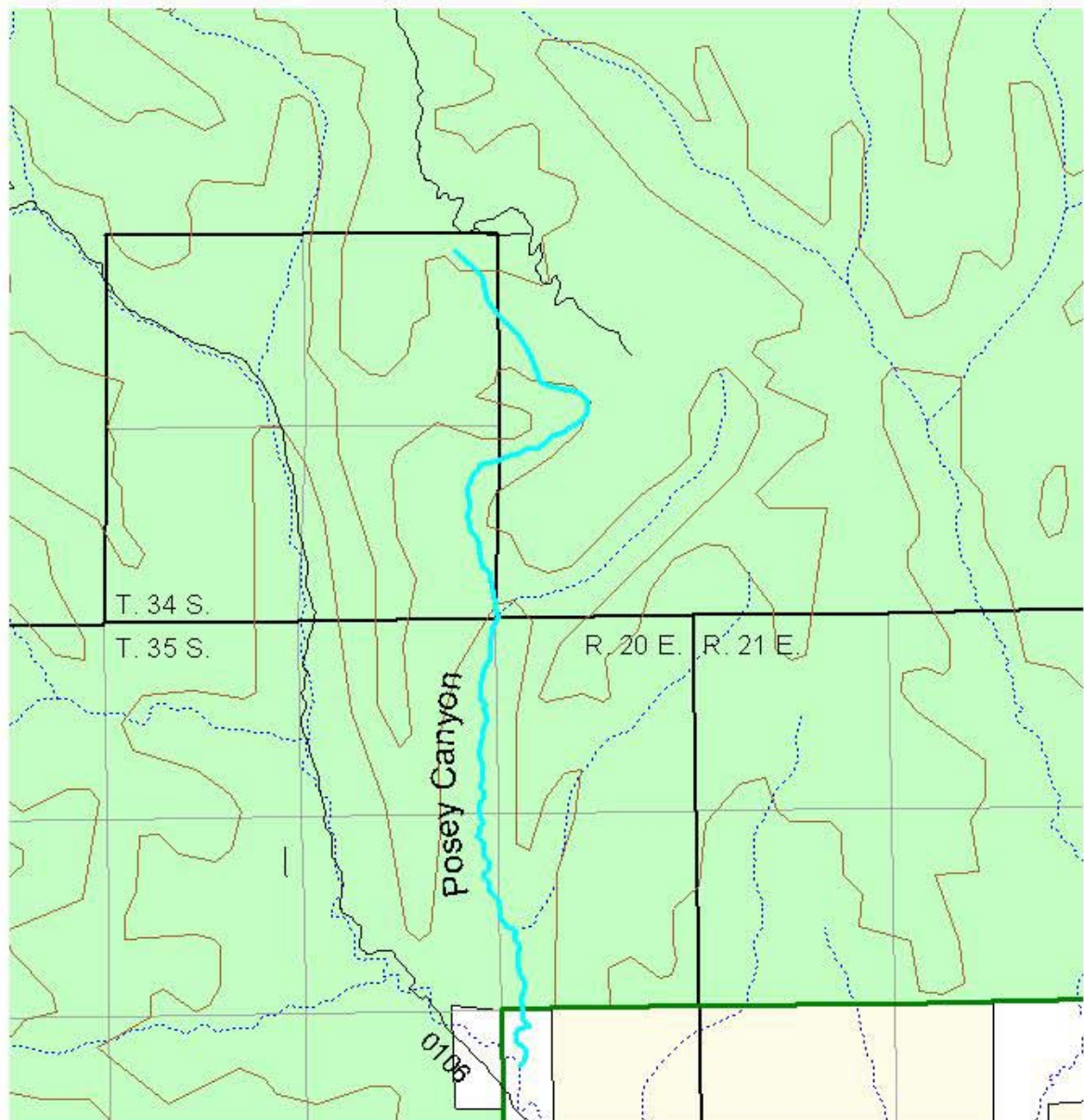
Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Posey Canyon – from the headwaters south of Chippean Rock Ridge to the junction with South Cottonwood Creek – 5.18 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>		<b>SCENIC</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>N</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive



## Wild & Scenic Eligible River Posey Canyon Segment (Monticello District)



SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION	OWNERSHIP
 Scenic	 BLM
 Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)	 Forest Service
 Forest Boundary	 Private
	 State

1:50000  
0.5 0 0.5 1 Miles



Chippean Canyon and Allen Canyon		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic</li> <li>• Geologic/Hydrologic</li> <li>• Cultural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• National</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Scenic – Chippean Canyon (2.64 Miles)</li> <li>❖ Recreational – Allen Canyon (18.67 Miles)</li> </ul>

**Location and Length** – The watercourses extend 21.31 miles from the headwaters south of the Chippean Rocks Ridge to the junction with South Cottonwood Creek.

Chippean Canyon –  
2.64 miles on National Forest System Lands

Allen Canyon –  
12.88 miles on National Forest System Lands  
5.66 miles on private lands  
0.13 miles on lands administered by Bureau of Land Management

**Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –**

Scenic – These canyons have significant variations in geologic features, including color, size and shape. Canyon features consists of large rounded weathered erosional surfaces, large alcoves and the white and reds of the Navajo sandstone formation. The gorges within the canyons are narrow, with heavy underbrush. The several gorges open out occasionally to flat narrow valleys within the canyons.

Vegetation is somewhat diverse, ranging from ponderosa pine on ridge tops and mesas in the headwaters of Chippean Canyon to spruce and fir in the headwaters of Allen Canyon. Cottonwoods, birches and willows are found in canyon bottoms.

The canyon has a high rating for diversity of view and special features.

Geologic/Hydrologic – The upper areas of Chippean Canyon are similar to that described for Hammond and Notch Canyon. The watercourse has down cut through the sandstones of Navajo, Chinle, and Moenkopi formations, creating a steep narrow canyon and side canyons. The channel is mainly in exposed bedrock. The canyon has a high rating for abundance and diversity of features. There is some perennial water in the upper and middle sections

of the watercourse. Potholes are frequent in these areas and are filled during summer storms. Runoff in the lower half quickly disappears in the sandy soils or evaporates. The lower reaches of this segment drop through narrow, deep canyons in the Chinle, Moenkopi, and Cutler formations.

Allen Canyon begins in the diorites of the Abajo Mountain Laccolith, and descends the westerly sloping formations of Summerville, Entrada sandstone, and Navajo sandstone. The lower end of Allen Canyon drops through a narrow bedrock canyon within the Chinle, Moenkopi, and Cutler formations, and ends in a moderately wide, alluvial filled canyon area. Several springs exist in the canyon areas and serve as part of the perennial flows in the upper half of the canyon.

The soils of both Chippean and Allen Canyons are moderately stable.

The canyons have a high rating for abundance and diversity of features.

Cultural – Ancestral pueblos (archaic and Paleo-Indian cultures) used areas within the watercourse corridors. Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, rock art, storage area, and other prehistoric architectural features are present in various areas.

The sites have a high rating for significance, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Native American Indian cultures (White Mesa Ute and Navajo) also used areas adjacent to the corridor for hunting and gathering.

### **Description of the Biological Setting –**

Ecology – The upper half of Chippean Canyon south of Chippean Rocks has a vegetative cover of ponderosa pine, aspen and mountain brush species. Narrowleaf cottonwood and Fremont poplar are also found within the watercourse. Pinyon-juniper trees dominate the vegetative type at the lower end. The riparian zone within the canyon is very narrow (averaging four feet) and has a cover of grasses, forbs, shrubs, and sedges. Willow and sedges are the principal riparian species within the upper half of this watercourse.

The headwaters of Allen Canyon have a dominant overstory of Englemann spruce, subalpine fir and aspen. Mountain brush and willow species are found in the middle section, with a pinyon-juniper overstory in the lower end near the Forest boundary. Narrowleaf cottonwood, fremont poplar, sedge, willow, and big mountain sagebrush occupy the portion of the segment on private lands and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Pinyon-juniper is the main vegetation type within the riparian zone of the watercourse.

Fish and Wildlife – The streams do not support a fishery, due to lack of perennial water and high sediment loads.

The ridge tops and benches along Elk Ridge and the western slopes of the Abajo Mountains are summer range for deer and elk. The middle and lower areas of the corridors are classified as transitional range for these species. Some winter range is found at the very lower end.

### **Description of the Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes – Forest Development Road (FDR) 095 runs along the ridgeline or "The Causeway" located outside of and north of the upper headwaters of Chippean Canyon. There are several low standards roads along the bench area west of the headwaters of Chippean Canyon. The lower and mid-elevation areas of the canyon are crossed or paralleled by several four-wheel drive non-system roads, and the non-motorized Posey Canyon Trail (452) crosses Chippean Canyon at mid-elevation.

FDR 095 descends from the east-west trending ridgeline and crosses the upper end of Allen Canyon. Forest Development Road 384 provides access to the non-motorized Allen Canyon Trail (453). This trail parallels and crosses the watercourse in the lower half of the canyon and terminates at a low standard road on private land. This road then parallels the watercourse from the Forest boundary to the junction of the watercourse with South Cottonwood Creek.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Overlook pullouts and visitor information sites are located along "The Causeway" to the north of the canyon areas.

Both canyons are popular areas for hiking and dispersed recreation.

The watercourses are within a cattle grazing allotment.

Historic – The areas within the corridor include evidence of the New Mexican culture of the early 1900's. .

Other Similar Values – The portion of the watercourse on the National Forest crosses through the Allen Canyon Dry Wash Roadless Area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

**Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility****Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values**

<b>Scenic Value</b>					
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Diversity of View</b>	<b>Special Features</b>	<b>Seasonal Variations</b>	<b>Cultural Modifications</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Chippean & Allen Canyons	High	High	Moderate	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

<b>Geologic/Hydrologic Value</b>				
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Feature Abundance</b>	<b>Diversity of Features</b>	<b>Educational and Scientific</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Chippean & Allen Canyons	High	High	Moderate	High & Regional

Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing /Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Chippean & Allen Canyons	High	Low	High	Moderate	High	High	High  National

## Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Chippean Canyon – from the headwaters south of Chippean Rock Ridge to the junction with Allen Canyon – 2.64 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>SCENIC</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>N</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive

## Tentative Classification

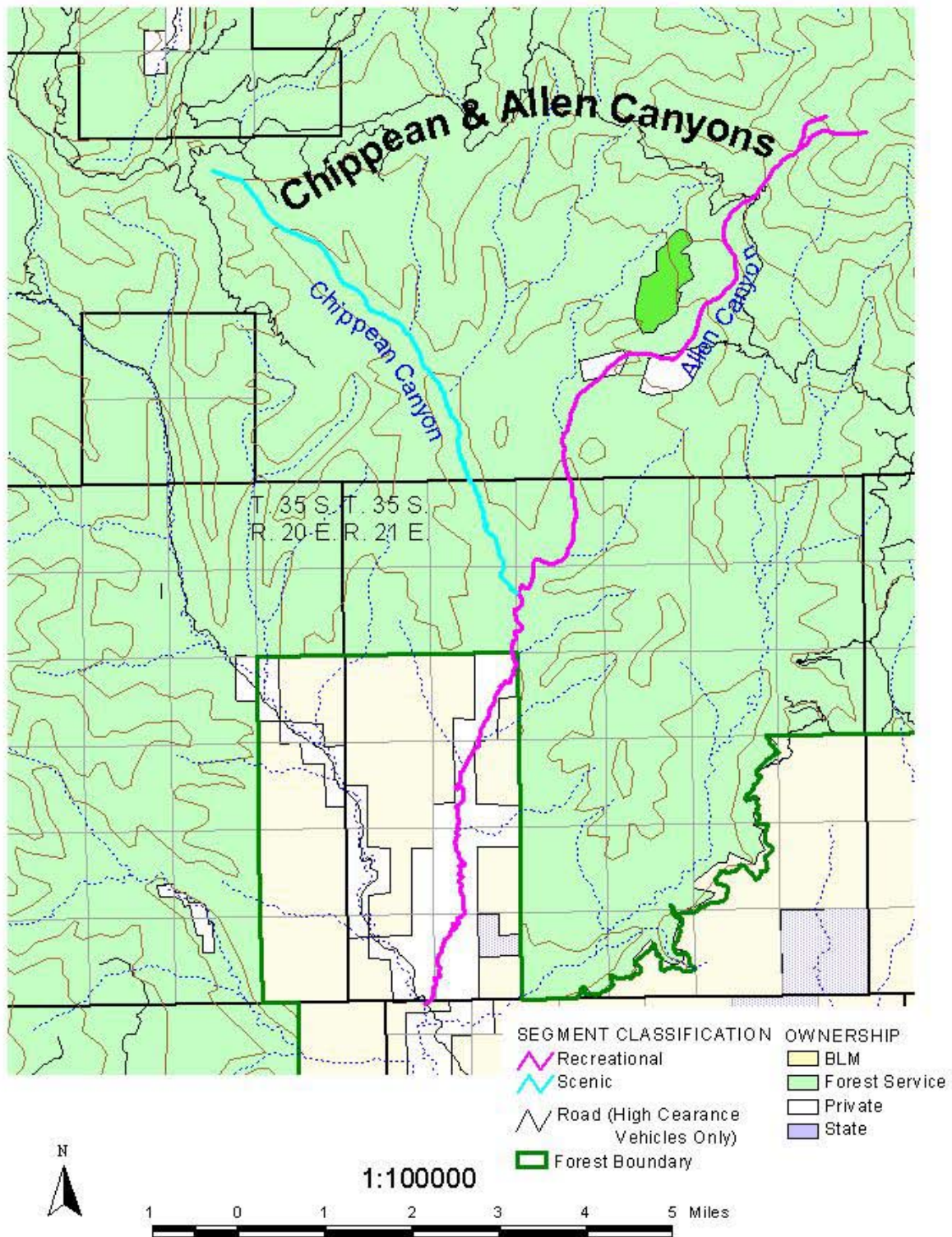
Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Allen Canyon – from the headwaters south of Chippean Rock Ridge to the junction of Allen Canyon with South Cottonwood Creek – 18.67 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	N	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	Y
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads or trails. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>RECREATIONAL</b>	<b>Y</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive



Wild & Scenic Eligible River  
Chippean Canyon & Allen Canyon  
Segment (Monticello District)



<b>Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon &amp; Texas Canyon</b>		
<b>Outstanding Remarkable Values</b>	<b>Scale of Importance</b>	<b>Tentative WSR Classification</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic</li> <li>• Geologic/Hydrologic</li> <li>• Cultural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National</li> <li>• National</li> <li>• National</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Scenic</li> </ul>

**Location and Length** – The watercourses extend 18.65 miles from the headwaters along the southeast slopes of South Elk Ridge to boundary of the National Forest.

18.65 miles on National Forest System Lands

**Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –**

Scenic – Vertical cliff walls, rim rock, outcrops, spires, alcoves, arches, deep gorges, and narrow valley floors provide outstanding visual experiences. Two large arches (Angel Arch and Cathedral Arch) are located within 1/4 mile of the Arch Canyon corridor. Significant variations in color are associated with these geologic features and the scattered, visually attractive vegetative cover. The canyons have high ratings for diversity of view and special features.

Geologic/Hydrologic – The rim rock along the mesas of South Elk Ridge and Milk Ranch Point are within the Entrada sandstone formation. Headwater areas are within the Navajo sandstone Formation. The erosional forces of water and wind have formed deep to moderately deep canyons within the Navajo sandstone, Keyenta, Chinle, and Moenkopi formations.

Colorful and striking geologic features are abundant, such as vertical cliff walls, spires, alcoves, and deep gorges with eroded sandstone outcrops of various shapes and sizes.

Arch Canyon is the broadest of the three canyons. Several springs are found in this canyon, and intermittent flows have created potholes in the exposed bedrock along watercourses. Flows in Texas Canyon and Butts Canyon are limited to runoff from rainstorms.

Each canyon is subject to frequent flash flooding during summer months. These events cause considerable surface erosion in the lower two thirds of each canyon area, due to the lack of organic material in the shallow soil profiles, light ground cover, and the large amount of exposed bedrock. The headwaters have more vegetative ground cover, and therefore, experience less surface erosion.

Cultural – Ancestral pueblo occupation is clearly evident. Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, storage areas, and other prehistoric architectural features are very visible. Paleo-Indian and archaic habitation sites are highly probable.

Several interpretive sites are located beyond the Forest boundary on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Arch Canyon is part of the "Combs Canyon Court Decision", which directed the removal of grazing to protect cultural resources.

The sites have high ratings for significance, site integrity, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Members of the Navajo Nation have historically used the canyon areas for gathering sumac, pine nuts, tea plants, etc. Current uses are not on file.

#### **Description of the Biological Setting –**

Ecology – Ponderosa pine, aspen and mountain brush grow on in the canyon slopes below the large mesas on South Elk Ridge and Milk Ranch Point. In the lower half of the segment, pinyon-juniper dominates the overstory, and transitions to pinyon-juniper/sagebrush cover near the end of the segment. In proximity of the Forest boundary, various areas of the pinyon-juniper type and sagebrush have been chained to improve wildlife habitat.

Riparian vegetation in the headwaters consists mainly of yellow willow. As the watercourses descend, species composition changes to fremont popular, coyote willow, sedge, grass, and tamarisk. Arch Canyon has more riparian vegetation than the other two canyons in this segment.

Fish and Wildlife – The potential habitat exists for small populations of warm water, non-game fish in Arch Canyon, such as speckled daze and redbside shiners.

Summer range for deer and elk is found along South Elk Ridge and Milk Ranch Point. The canyon areas are transitional range for these animals.

The canyons are classified as good habitat for the Mexican Spotted Owl. The area is also good raptor and turkey habitat.

**Description of Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes – There are no developed roads within the three canyons. Non-system four-wheel drive roads do exist in the lower end of each canyon and provide access to trailheads. Native surface Forest Development Roads (FDR) and low standards roads traverse the mesa and ridges along the headwaters and provide access to trailheads and lookout points north of the headwaters. FDR 088 is the main travel way along the mesa and ridges.

Arch Canyon Trail (002) and West Rim Texas Canyon Trail (003) provide non-motorized access within the canyons of the same name. Trail 002 parallels the bottom of Arch Canyon and crosses the watercourse many times. Trail 003 is mostly located outside of the bottom of Texas Canyon, crossing the canyon near the upper end.

There is no trail in Butts Canyon.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Modern developments are few and insignificant.

The canyons attract many visitors who come to experience a backcountry, primitive experience. Hiking, dispersed camping, and sightseeing are the principal recreational experiences. The canyon areas are frequently marketed and promoted by Backpacker Magazine as an outstanding primitive experience. Jeep "safaris" use the four-wheel drive roads in the lower end of the canyon.

The areas within the canyons are part of a cattle grazing allotment.

Historical – Historical uses are those associated mainly with livestock grazing and recreation.

Other Similar Values – Several areas within the canyons have native plant communities that remain essentially undisturbed by human use and livestock grazing.

Approximately 95 percent of the canyon areas are located within the Arch Canyon Roadless Area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications within the canyon areas on the National Forest.

**Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility****Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values**

<b>Scenic Value</b>					
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Diversity of View</b>	<b>Special Features</b>	<b>Seasonal Variations</b>	<b>Cultural Modifications</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & National

<b>Geologic/Hydrologic Value</b>				
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Feature Abundance</b>	<b>Diversity of Features</b>	<b>Educational and Scientific</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	High	High	Moderate	High & National

Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing /Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Butt Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High & National

## Tentative Classification

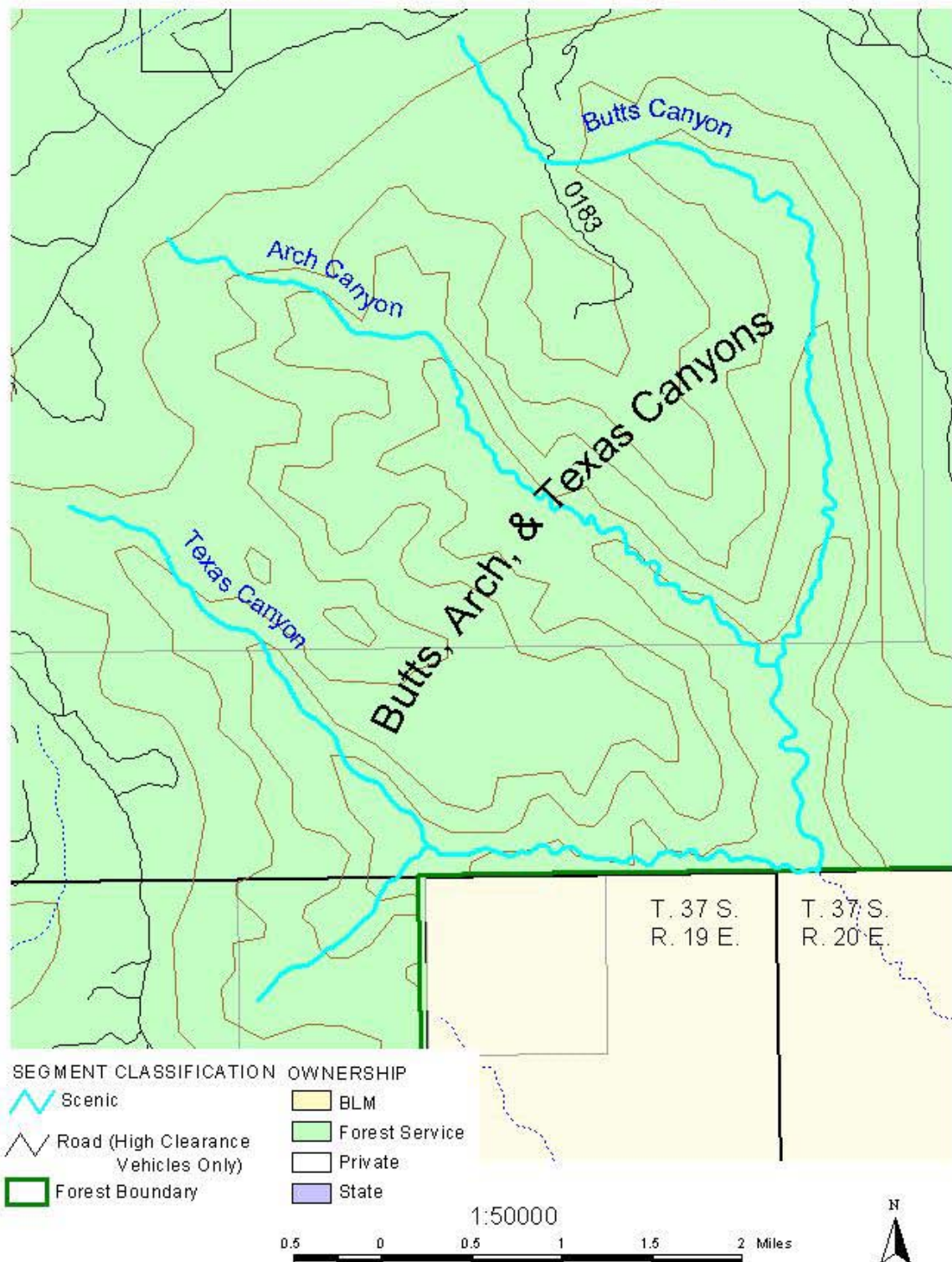
Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon – from the headwaters along the southeast slopes of South Elk Ridge to the boundary of the National Forest – 18.65 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads or trails. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>SCENIC</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>Y</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive



# Wild & Scenic Eligible River Butts, Arch, & Texas Canyons Segment (Monticello District)





Upper Dark Canyon Including Drift Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine & Kigalia Canyon		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geologic/Hydrologic</li> <li>• Cultural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National</li> <li>• National</li> </ul>	❖ Recreational

**Location and Length** – The watercourses extend 31.94 miles from the headwaters between North and South Elk Ridge on the east and Dry Mesa on the west to the junction of Upper Dark Canyon with Poison Canyon.

31.94 miles on National Forest System Lands

**Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –**

Geologic/Hydrologic – The canyons abruptly cut through rim rock and exposed bedrock of Navajo sandstone as they descend from the bench and mesa areas of Elk Ridge. The steep, narrow canyon areas are unique representations of six sequential geologic formations, starting with Navajo sandstone and ending in the Cutler formation.

Canyon terrain consists of steep terraces, spires, hanging gardens, and arches.

The canyons have high ratings for abundance and diversity of features, and educational and scientific opportunities.

Springs, seeps, and potholes are found in the upper and middle reaches of the canyons. Surface erosion is evident in the middle and lower reaches, and intense summer rainstorms have created classic channel head cutting, and gullies in the alluvial material of the lower reaches.

Cultural – Ancestral pueblos (archaic and Paleo-Indian cultures) used the canyon areas. Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, rock art, storage area, and other prehistoric architectural features are present in various areas within the corridors of the watercourses.

The sites have high ratings for significance, site integrity, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Current Native American uses are unknown.

**Description of the Biological Setting –**

General Scenery – Views are unobstructed and expansive. Vertical cliff walls, rim rock, outcrops, spires, alcoves, arches, moderately deep gorges, and narrow valley floors provide outstanding visual experiences. Significant variations in color are associated with these geologic features, and these colors contrast with the light and dark greens of mixed conifer/mountain brush vegetative cover.

Ecology – Stands of aspen are found on the bench areas and on northeastern facing along the headwaters. The benches and slopes are part of the northern extension of Elk Ridge. Ponderosa pine occupy the flat areas of the upper headwaters, and transitions abruptly to mixed conifer stands of white fir, Douglas-fir, and mountain brush in the upper and middle canyon area, and finally to pinyon-juniper in the lower third of the canyons. Canyons bottoms widen near the end of the watercourses and have a vegetative cover of ponderosa pine, narrowleaf cottonwood, and basin big sagebrush.

As watercourses descend, riparian vegetation changes from narrowleaf cottonwood and fremont popular, to coyote willow, and finally to sedges and grass.

Fish and Wildlife – Minnows are found in the spring and pothole areas of Dark Canyon.

The bench area of Elk Ridge and the moderately sloping terrain of the upper headwaters are part of summer range for deer and elk. Some winter range is found along west facing canyon rims. The upper and middle reaches of the segments provide transitional range, while lower reaches are part of winter range.

The corridors of the watercourses contain potential habitat for Mexican Spotted Owl, goshawks and Peregrine falcons. It is also part of areas included in the "Condor Management Plan", which establishes potential habitat for this species.

**Description of Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes – Improved and unimproved Forest Development Roads (FDR's) are located on Elk Ridge east of Upper Dark Canyon, and on Dry Mesa located between Upper Dark Canyon and Lower Dark Canyon. Roads under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management are located to the west and north of the canyon areas. These Forest Service and BLM Roads serve as access routes to the perimeter of the Dark Canyon Watershed and Dark Canyon Wilderness.

The watercourses are within the Dark Canyon Wilderness, and access is subject to Federal regulations governing use and management of the Wilderness. Transportation routes (roads classified as motorized and trails classified as non-motorized) are as follows:

(These roads and trails parallel and cross the watercourses in the corresponding canyons. There are no culverts or bridges at these crossings; all are low water crossings)

- FDR 089 is a four-wheel drive access road in Kilgallia Canyon, Peavine Canyon, and Rig Canyon. The Utah Wilderness Bill, which established the Dark Canyon Wilderness, set aside this road as motorized access for potential oil and gas, and mineral exploration and development within the Upper Dark Canyon area. The road crosses the watercourse numerous times and is the source of active erosion and down cutting of the canyon bottom.
- FDR 378 is a four-wheel drive access road in Upper Dark Canyon. The above information for FDR 089 also applies to this road.
- Peavine Canyon Trail (157) is located in the upper headwaters of Peavine Canyon and junctions with FDR 089 at the junction of Peavine Canyon and Kilgallia Canyon.
- Kilgallia Canyon Trail (026) is located in the upper headwaters of Kilgallia Canyon and junctions with FDR 089 in the middle section of Kilgallia Canyon.
- FDT 023-Brushy Knoll Trail descends from Dry Mesa in to the upper half of Peavine Canyon and junctions with FDR 089.
- Dark Canyon Trail (006) traverses the complete length of Upper Dark Canyon and parallels FDR 378 in the lower half of Upper Dark Canyon. This same trail continues down Lower Dark Canyon.
- Drift Canyon Trail (024) is located in the all but the very upper headwaters of Drift Canyon.
- Horse Pasture Canyon Trail (025) is also located in all but the upper headwaters of Horse pasture Canyon.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Most existing uses are associated with Wilderness and wilderness-like recreation activities. Backpacking, horseback riding, ATV/four wheel drive use (Peavine Corridor), and hunting are the main recreation activities. Peavine Canyon is publicized in a major off-road vehicle magazine as a popular and challenging "backroad expedition". Many naturalists visit the Wilderness, because of its uniqueness as the first "xeric" wilderness in the system.

Most cattle grazing occur on the mesas outside of the canyon areas. Some grazing does occur in the headwaters of the canyons.

Historic – The segments occupy areas that have been part of past ranching operations. Old corral, fences, and cabins/cabin sites (Scorup Cabin, Redd Cabin Site) are found within the corridors of the watercourses.

Oil and gas exploration activities occurred in the 1920's and evidence of this use is found in several locations within the Peavine and Rig Canyon areas.

Other Similar Values – The watercourses are within the Dark Canyon Wilderness. The Wilderness attracts both recreationists and naturalists from all over the world. Colorado Outward Bound and the National Outdoor Research School conduct annual excursions to the area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no major diversion or significant channel modifications in these segments.

**Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility****Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values**

<b>Geologic/Hydrologic Value</b>				
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Feature Abundance</b>	<b>Diversity of Features</b>	<b>Educational and Scientific</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine & Kigalia Canyon	High	High	High	High & National

Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing /Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine & Kigalia Canyon	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High & National

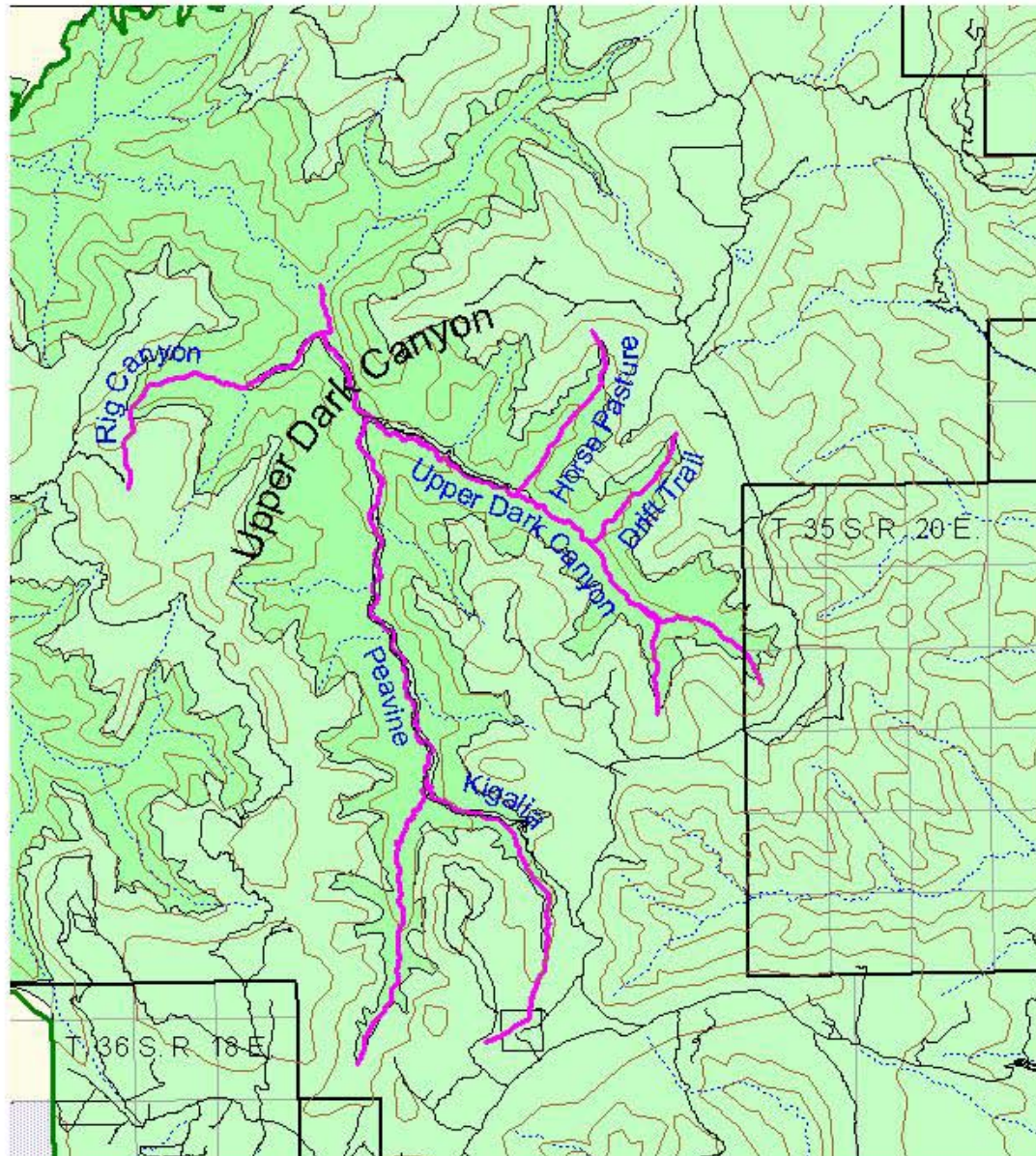
## Tentative Classification




Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine & Kigalia Canyon – from the headwaters between North & South Elk Ridge on the east and Dry Mesa on the west to the junction of Upper Dark Canyon with Poison Canyon – 31.94 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	Y
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads.. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>RECREATIONAL</b>	<b>Y</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive

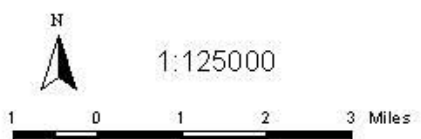
### Wild & Scenic Eligible River Upper Dark Canyon Segment (Monticello District)

**SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION**

-  Recreational
-  Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
-  Forest Boundary

**OWNERSHIP**

-  BLM
-  Forest Service
-  Forest Service (Wilderness)
-  Private
-  State





<b>Lower Dark Canyon Including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon and Woodenshoe &amp; Cherry Canyons</b>		
<b>Outstanding Remarkable Values</b>	<b>Scale of Importance</b>	<b>Tentative WSR Classification</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic</li> <li>• Geologic/Hydrologic</li> <li>• Cultural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National</li> <li>• National</li> <li>• National</li> </ul>	❖ Wild

**Location and Length** – The watercourses extend 47.09 miles from the junction with Upper Dark Canyon and Poison Canyon to the boundary of the National Forest; and from the upper headwaters of Woodenshoe and Cherry Canyons to the junction with Lower Dark Canyon.

47.09 miles on National Forest System Lands

**Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –**

Scenic – Views are unobstructed and expansive. Vertical cliff walls, rim rock, outcrops, spires, alcoves, arches, moderately deep gorges, and narrow valley floors provide outstanding visual experiences. Significant variations in color are associated with these geologic features, and these colors contrast with the light and dark greens of mixed conifer/mountain brush vegetative cover.

Geologic/Hydrologic – The canyons abruptly cut through rim rock and exposed bedrock of Navajo sandstone as they descend from the bench and mesa areas of Elk Ridge. The steep, narrow canyon areas are unique representations of six sequential geologic formations, starting with Navajo sandstone and ending in the Cutler formation. The lower reaches drop in to broad valley bottoms of deep alluvial material.

Canyon terrain consists of steep terraces, spires, hanging gardens, and arches.

The canyons have high ratings for abundance and diversity of features, and educational and scientific opportunities.

Springs, seeps, and potholes are found in the upper and middle reaches of the canyons. Surface erosion is evident in the middle and lower reaches, and intense summer rainstorms have created classic channel head cutting, and gullies in the alluvial material of the lower reaches.

Cultural – Ancestral pueblos (archaic and Paleo-Indian cultures) used the canyon areas. Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, rock art, storage area, and other prehistoric architectural features are present in various areas within the corridors of the watercourses.

The sites have high ratings for significance, site integrity, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Current Native American uses are unknown.

### **Description of the Biological Setting –**

Ecology – Stands of aspen are found on the bench areas and on northeastern facing along the headwaters. The benches and slopes are part of the northern extension of Elk Ridge. Ponderosa pine occupy the flat areas of the upper headwaters, and transitions abruptly to mixed conifer stands of white fir, Douglas-fir, and mountain brush in the upper and middle canyon area, and finally to pinyon-juniper in the lower third of the canyons. Canyons bottoms widen near the end of the watercourses and have a vegetative cover of ponderosa pine, narrowleaf cottonwood, and basin big sagebrush.

As watercourses descend, riparian vegetation changes from narrowleaf cottonwood and fremont poplar, to coyote willow, and finally to sedges and grass.

Fish and Wildlife – Minnows are found in the spring and pothole areas of Dark Canyon, Trail Canyon and Woodenshoe Canyon. Trout have been planted in Poison Canyon.

The bench area of Elk Ridge and the moderately sloping terrain of the upper headwaters are part of summer range for deer and elk. Some winter range is found along west facing canyon rims. The upper and middle reaches of the segments provide transitional range, while lower reaches are part of winter range.

The corridors of the watercourses contain potential habitat for Mexican Spotted Owl, goshawks and Peregrine falcons. It is also part of areas included in the "Condor Management Plan", which establishes potential habitat for this species.

### **Description of Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes – Improved and unimproved Forest Development Roads (FDR) are located on Elk Ridge east of Upper Dark Canyon, and on Dry Mesa located between Upper Dark Canyon and Lower Dark Canyon.

Roads under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management are located to the west and north of the canyon areas. These Forest Service and BLM Roads serve as access routes to the perimeter of the Dark Canyon Watershed and Dark Canyon Wilderness.

The watercourses are within the Dark Canyon Wilderness, and access is subject to Federal regulations governing use and management of the Wilderness. Transportation routes (trails classified as non-motorized) are as follows:

(These trails parallel and cross the watercourses in the corresponding canyons. There are no culverts or bridges at these crossings; all are low water crossings.)

- Dark Canyon Trail (006)- continues from Upper Dark Canyon down Lower Dark Canyon to the end of the watercourse.
- Woodenshoe Canyon Trail (165) traverses the complete length of the canyon bottom and parallels and crosses the watercourse in numerous places.

There are no trails within Cherry Canyon.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Most existing uses are associated with Wilderness and wilderness-like recreation activities. Backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting are the main recreation activities. Many naturalists visit the Wilderness, because of its uniqueness as the first "xeric" wilderness in the system.

Most cattle grazing occur on the mesas outside of the canyon areas. Some grazing does occur in the headwaters of the canyons.

Historic – The segments occupy areas that have been part of past ranching operations.

Other Similar Values – The watercourses are within the Dark Canyon Wilderness. The Wilderness attracts both recreationists and naturalists from all over the world. Colorado Outward Bound and the National Outdoor Research School conduct annual excursions to the area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no major diversion or significant channel modifications in the watercourses.

**Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility****Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values**

<b>Scenic Value</b>					
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Diversity of View</b>	<b>Special Features</b>	<b>Seasonal Variations</b>	<b>Cultural Modifications</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon and Woodenshoe and Cherry Canyons	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & National

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon and Woodenshoe and Cherry Canyons	High	High	High	High & National

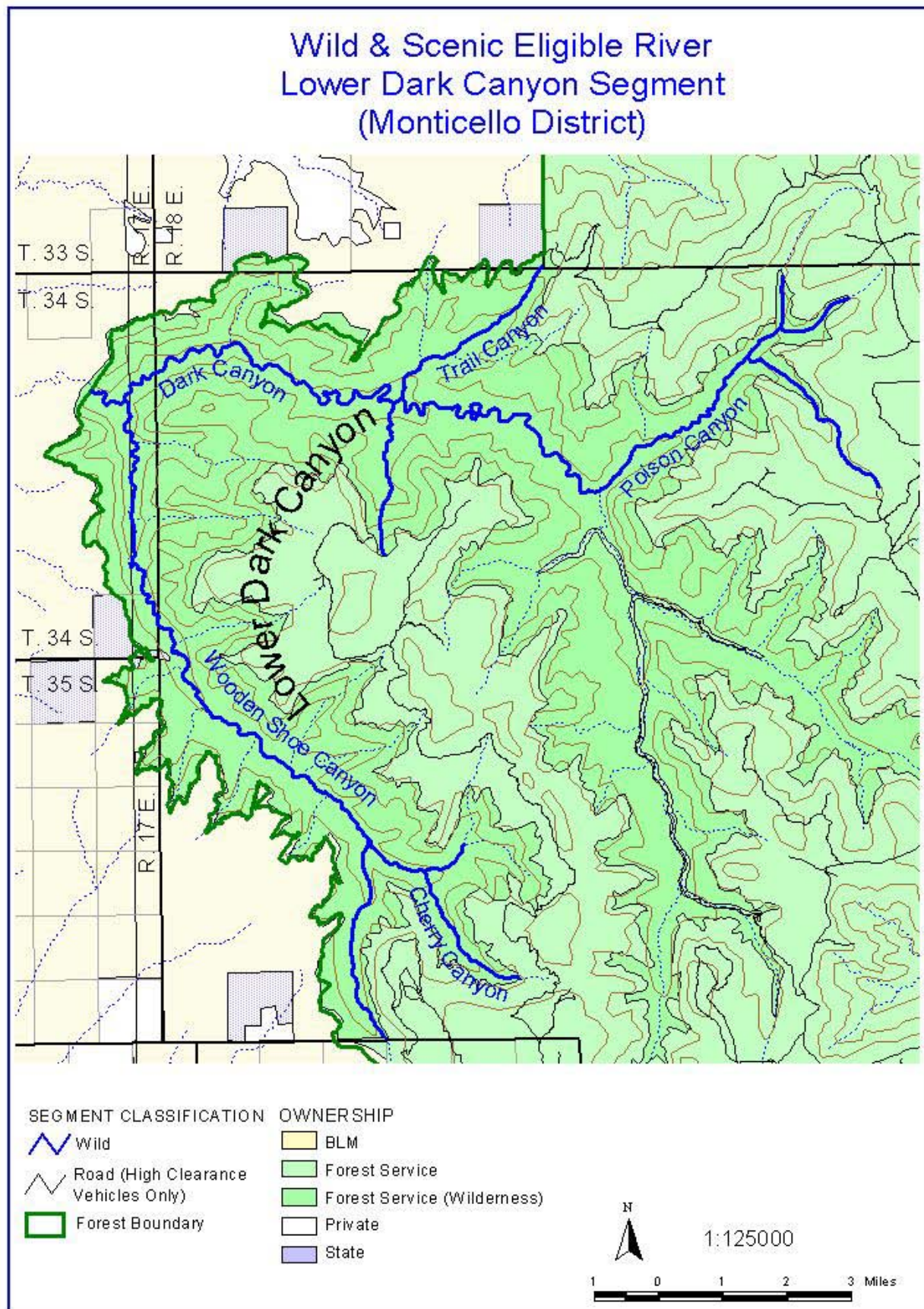
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing /Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon and Wooden- shoe and Cherry Canyons	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High & National

## Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon, and Woodenshoe & Cherry Canyons – from the junction of Upper Dark Canyon with Poison Canyon to the boundary of the National Forest; and from the upper headwaters of Woodenshoe & Cherry Canyons to the junction with Lower Dark Canyon – 47.09 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	Y	Accessible in places by roads or trails. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION: WILD</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive





### 3. La Sal Division – Moab Ranger District

#### a. San Juan County

Mill Creek Gorge		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic</li> <li>• Geologic/Hydrologic</li> <li>• Other Similar Values</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National</li> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• Regional</li> </ul>	❖ Wild

**Location and Length** – The watercourse and tributaries extends 2.57 miles from the eastern most boundary of the Mill Creek Gorge Natural Research Area to the boundary of the National Forest.

2.57 miles on National Forest System Lands

#### **Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –**

Scenic – Prominent peaks with sheer cliffs of jagged rock form the backdrop of the watercourse. At the beginning of the watercourse, the channel cuts through exposed rock in a very narrow canyon as the watercourse descends the west facing slopes of the La Sal Mountains. Water has cut through sandstone formations in the upper areas of the watercourse, forming a moderately deep gorge with vertical walls, small cascading water falls, deep pools, and dense riparian vegetation. At mid-elevation the channel cut across bench lands of moderately deep soils before entering a defined canyon of exposed sandstone.

Vegetation cover changes dramatically with elevation and soil structure. At mid-elevation, Douglas-fir and mountain brush community types line the ridge tops and grow in interesting mosaic patterns on side slopes. In the lower canyon area, visually attractive willow, cottonwood, and poplar trees outline the watercourse in canyon bottoms, and pinyon-juniper stands grow on adjacent ridges and side slopes.

Views of the alpine peaks are dramatic. Defined and narrow canyons focus the eye from the peaks to the majestic views of the desert floor below, including the long, narrow Spanish Valley at the foot of the mountains.

Color contrast is exceptional. Shades of green against rock-capped peaks draw the eye upward. The contrast changes to greens, yellows and tans at mid-elevation as the channels cut through layers of sandstone rock. Near the terminus of the watercourse, the yellows, tans and reds of Navajo, Chinle and Moenkopi sandstone formations provide vivid contrast with the colors of mountain brush, pinyon-juniper and deciduous trees. Fall color changes are dramatic and visually appealing, and are highly visible from the US Highway 191 traversing the foothills of the mountains.

Geologic/Hydrologic – The watercourse descends through five different formations in the main canyon areas (Mancos shale, Dakota sandstone, Morrison formation, Summerville formation, and Entrada sandstone). The terminus of the watercourse ends in the Navajo, Chinle and Moenkopi sandstone formations.

This geology is dipping to the west, with the western edges along a collapsed salt dome. (Spanish Valley)

The middle canyon area has moderately steep valley bottoms, while the lower canyon areas are within narrow and steep sandstone canyons. At mid-elevation, the channel crosses bench lands and drops again along moderately steep gradients over sandstone bedrock.

The channel is rocky with steep gradients in the headwaters and then levels out as it crosses through basin areas.

Soils are generally stable except for the channel locations on bench lands. Here, soil erosion is moderate due to erosive shale and other sedimentary rock layers.

Other Similar Values – Mill Creek Gorge is part of the Mill Creek Gorge Natural Research Area exhibiting dense, vigorous riparian and woody shrubs in a wet environment. The narrow and deep canyon area is unique to the surrounding xeric ecosystems.

### **Description of the Biological Setting –**

Ecology – A narrow, well-defined riparian zone exists, with vegetation consisting mainly of dense and vigorous woody shrubs and willows. Part of the zone is within the Mill Creek Research Natural Area, which has been set aside as an example of a wet environment within a geographical area classified as xeric.

Fish and Wildlife – The watercourse has excellent fish habitat due to boulders, deep pools, and dense riparian cover.

The canyon area is the principal migration route for elk and deer as they move back and forth from summer to winter range. Summer range is located in the upper headwaters; transitional range is located at mid-elevation; and early transitional winter range is located in the lower reaches.

**Description of Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes – Mill Creek Gorge above the segment is crossed by the La Sal Loop Scenic Backway, but the segment itself is unroaded and without trails.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – A power distribution line runs along Brumley Ridge from the valley floor to private inholdings located east of the Forest boundary and continues north across Mill Creek Gorge and other watercourses along the west slopes of the La Sal Mountains.

Recreation uses are hiking, fishing, hunting, dispersed camping, and sightseeing. The La Sal Loop Scenic Backway experiences moderate to heavy traffic during mid-summer to late fall months, attracting both national and international visitors. Several scenic overlooks are located along this backway.

Historic and Cultural Values – Archaic, formative and ethno historic (Ute) evidence exist and have been inventoried.

Current Native American uses are unknown.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no major diversion or significant channel modifications in the watercourse.

## Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

## Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Mill Creek Gorge	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & National

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Mill Creek Gorge	High	Moderate	High	High & Regional

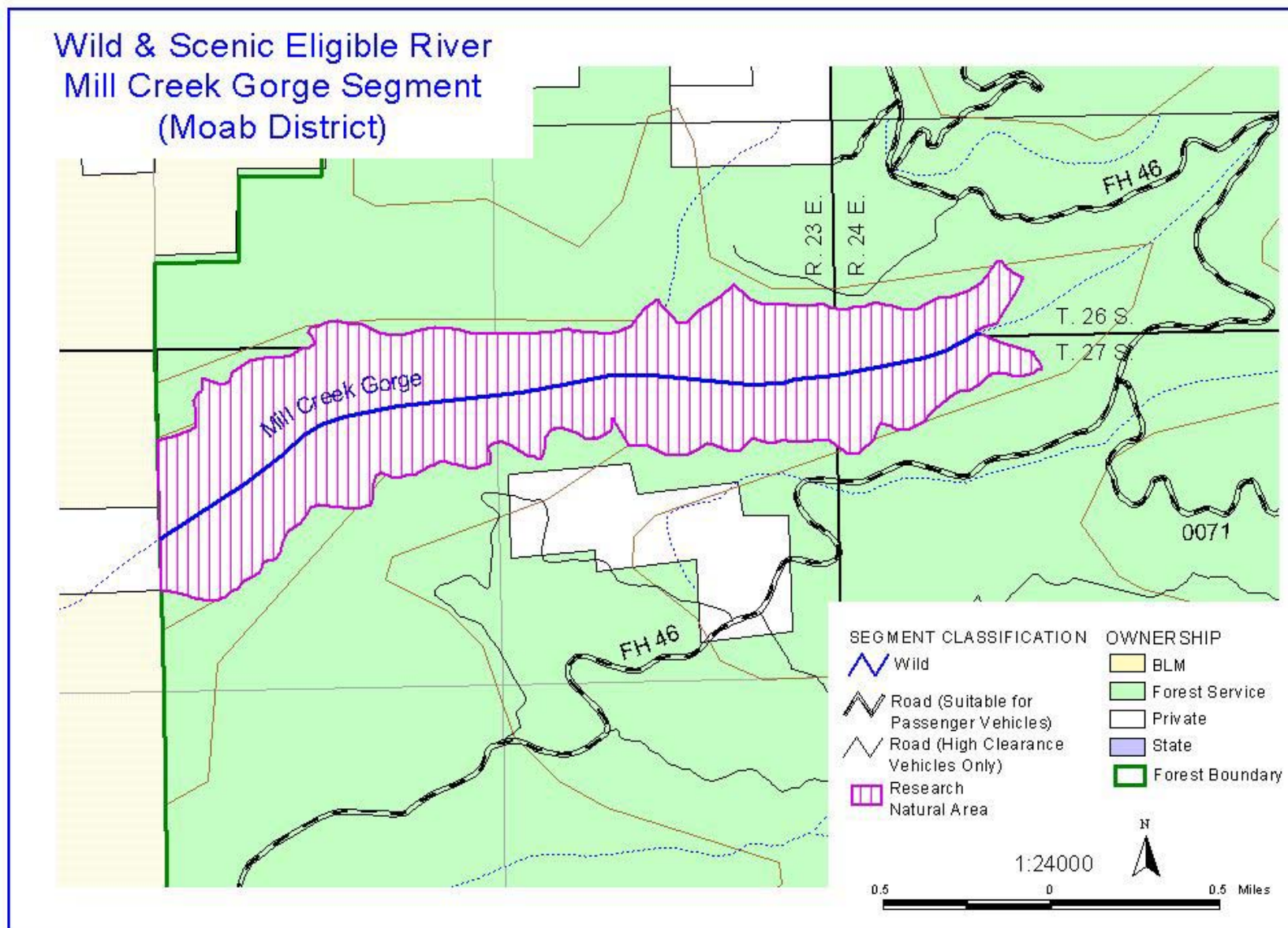
Other Similar Values					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Species Diversity	Ecological Function	Rare Communities & Features	Educational & Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Mill Creek Gorge	Moderate	High	High	High	High Regional

## Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Mill Creek Gorge – from the eastern most boundary of the Mill Creek Gorge Natural Research Area to the boundary of the National Forest – 2.57 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing, hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	Y	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION: WILD</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive



Roc Creek		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic</li> <li>• Geologic/Hydrologic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National</li> <li>• Regional</li> </ul>	❖ Wild

**Location and Length** – The watercourse extends 9.40 miles from a point 0.1 miles east of western boundary of the National Forest in San Juan County, Utah to the eastern boundary of the National Forest in Montrose County, Colorado.

0.38 miles on National Forest System Lands – San Juan County, Utah  
9.02 miles on National Forest System Lands – Montrose County, Colorado

**Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –**

Scenic – Sinbad Ridge forms the north wall of the 1,500-foot gorge of Roc Creek. Green forests of Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine frame the brilliant red walls of the canyon. A pinyon-juniper forest covers the mesa above the canyon.

Faulting and erosion have created ledges, benches and spire-like sandstone columns along the cliff areas of the gorge and along Sinbad Ridge.

Views within the canyon range from 3 to 5 miles.

The free-flowing stream descends through diverse riparian vegetation.

Flows are gentle with some cascading water. One waterfall exists within the canyon. Alluvial deposition has produced bench land areas along the canyon bottom, especially in the middle section.

Paradox Valley is visible from the watercourse. Vistas within several areas of the gorge are expansive and varied, ranging from high mountain peaks to canyons and mesas, and eventually to wide valley areas.

Diversity of view and special features are rated high.

Geologic/Hydrologic – Roc Creek descends through the Keyenta, Wingate, Chinle, and Paradox formations with Moenkopi sandstone at the very bottom of the canyon. The massive sandstone cliffs vary from 1,500 to 1,800 feet in height.

The canyon follows fault lines between two collapsed salt domes (Sinbad Valley and Paradox Valley), and terminates in the Dolores River Canyon area. The channel gradient is uniform for most of its length, with moderate gradients. Considerable alluvium has been deposited within the canyon due to uniformity of gradient. One small falls exist within the canyon.

Faulting and erosion has created patterns of ledges, benches and slick rock aprons along Sinbad Ridge.

Ratings are high for feature abundance and diversity.

#### **Description of the Biological Setting –**

Ecology – Roc Creek begins in a scattered ponderosa pine overstory, which transitions to oak brush with sagebrush openings in the middle and lower sections.

Birch, ponderosa pine, and oak brush occupy the riparian zone in the upper end. This vegetation changes to willows as the watercourse crosses through open sagebrush flats in the lower end.

Fish and Wildlife – Good fish habitat exists, due to good riparian cover and a stable cobble-lined channel. Colorado River cutthroat trout are present in this segment.

The canyon area is part of critical winter range for elk. It also is an important migration route for deer and elk as they move between summer and winter range.

The canyon is also a summer concentration area for turkeys and is year-round habitat for bears.



**Description of Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes – The bottom of Roc Canyon is unroaded. Improved and unimproved roads are located on the adjacent Sinbad and Carpenter Ridges.

Roc Creek Trail (310) descends in to the middle section of the canyon from a trailhead located on Carpenter Ridge. This trail crosses the channel and connects to the Sinbad Trail (001) on Sinbad Ridge.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Existing uses are associated mainly with recreation. Hiking, hunting, fishing, and dispersed camping are the principal uses. The canyon is mostly free of visible human uses.

Historic and Cultural Values – Historic mining and exploration has occurred within the canyon, mostly on adjacent slopes and ridges. A few mining scars are visible from the canyon bottom.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – Geyser ditch upstream of the canyon removes some of the natural flow, but not enough to diminish flows below that considered as free flowing.

**Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility****Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values**

<b>Scenic Value</b>					
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Diversity of View</b>	<b>Special Features</b>	<b>Seasonal Variations</b>	<b>Cultural Modifications</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Roc Creek	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & National

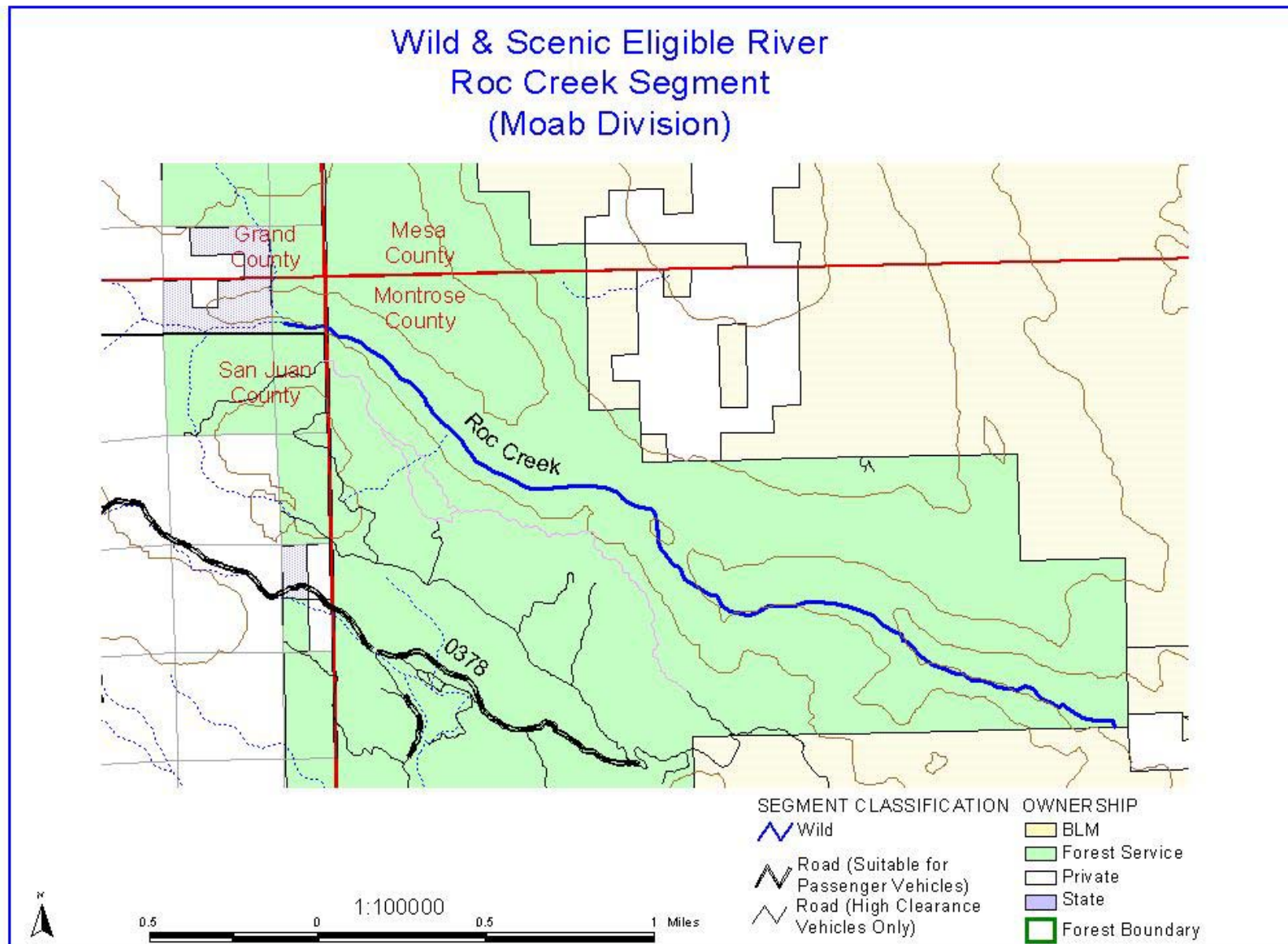
<b>Geologic/Hydrologic Value</b>				
<b>Segment</b>	<b>Criteria and Rating</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Feature Abundance</b>	<b>Diversity of Features</b>	<b>Educational and Scientific</b>	<b>Overall Rating &amp; Scale of Importance</b>
Roc Creek	High	High	Low	High & Regional

## Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Roc Creek – from a point 0.1 miles east of western boundary of the National Forest in San Juan County, Utah to the eastern boundary of the National Forest in Montrose County, Colorado – 9.40 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. *	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	Y	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION: WILD</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive



### 3. La Sal Division – Moab Ranger District

#### b. Grand County

Miners Basin		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Recreational</li> </ul>

**Location and Length** – The watercourse extends 1.74 miles from the headwaters in Miners Basin on the northwest slopes of Horse Mountain to the junction with Pinhook Creek.

1.74 miles on National Forest System Lands

#### **Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Value –**

Historic – Historical mining operations (buildings, mine shafts, tailings) are highly visible in the headwaters in Miners Basin. Miners Basin at one time supported a community of several hundred mineworkers and was one of the areas largest gold mining operations.

The watercourse has high ratings for significance, education and interpretation opportunities, and national listing eligibility.

#### **Description of the Physical and Biological Settings –**

General Scenery – Alpine peaks, with steep side slopes of jagged rocks rise above the headwaters. From an alpine setting in the headwaters, the channel cuts through exposed rock in a moderately wide valley as it descends the very steep northwest facing slopes of the La Sal Mountains. The channel drops in elevation dramatically from alpine settings to Castle Valley, a moderately wide area bordered by red colored panicles of the Moenkopi formation and sandstone cliffs of the Wingate and Chinle formations. Scenic views are expansive and include views of the alpine peaks of the La Sal Mountains, Castle Valley, Colorado River Valley, and long ridges with sheer cliffs, towering panicles, and large flat mesas

Vegetation cover changes dramatically with elevation and soil structure, and the transition from one ecological zone to another is highly visible. Alpine overstory and understory species grow in scattered pockets along the upper most headwater areas. At mid-elevation, dense mountain brush/oak brush

community types line the ridge tops and grow in interesting mosaic patterns on side slopes. In the lower canyon area, willows, grasses and solitary cottonwoods mark the stream channels as they descend through the dense shrubs and brush. Pinyon-juniper trees grow on lower slopes and occupy the bench and mesa areas at lower elevations.

Color contrast is also exceptional. Shades of green against rock-capped peaks draw the eye upward. The contrast changes to greens at mid-elevation as the channels drop through the mountain brush/oak brush community types. Near the terminus of the segments, the reds and yellows of Wingate, Chinle and Moenkopi sandstone formations provide vivid contrast with the colors of mountain brush, and pinyon-juniper. Fall color changes are dramatic and visually appealing, and are highly visible from the State Road 128, The Colorado River Scenic Byway.

Geological and Hydrological Processes – The headwaters of Miners Basin start in the igneous diorite of the La Sal Mountain Laccolith. The watercourse drops through Mancos shale, Navajo sandstone, and the Moenkopi formation, and ends in the quaternary alluvium of Castle Valley.

Even though the gradients are steep in the headwaters, the channel is stable due mainly to rocky bottoms. The middle reaches cut through shale, and bank erosion is more prevalent. Lower reaches are in Castle Valley alluvial material that moves easily during spring runoff and intense summer rainstorms.

Ecology – Subalpine Life Zone vegetation (grasses and forbs) occupies the headwaters. This vegetative cover transitions to Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and aspen in the upper half of the canyon. The vegetative cover changes to the mountain brush community type near the end of the watercourse and at the beginning of Porcupine Draw and Pinhook Creek.

Riparian vegetation consists of willow in the upper most headwaters, changing to aspen and maple in the lower reaches.

Fish and Wildlife – There is no fish habitat in the watercourse, due to lack of perennial water, a small stream channel, and limited cover from bank vegetation and channel boulders.

The canyon bottom serves as a migration routes for deer from winter range in valley areas to summer range in the headwater areas.

#### **Description of Human Uses –**

Transportation Routes – The La Sal Loop Scenic Backway is the principal access route to mid-slope locations of this watercourse. This paved route crosses Miners Basin as it traverses the lower northwest slopes of the La Sal

Mountains. The route connects to Forest Development Road (FDR) 621, which continues as both a paved and graveled road across the lower end of Bachelor Basin and Willow Basin and along the upper headwaters of Mary Jane Canyon and Bunchground. Culverts and bridges have been installed at channel crossings.

The native surface FDR 065 parallels and crosses Miners Basin along the full length.

Bachelor Basin Trail (034) and Miners Basin-Warner Trail (040) cross the headwaters of this watercourse.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Current uses are associated mainly with recreation. Popular uses are dispersed and developed camping, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and sightseeing.

Patented lands (old mining operations) are located in the headwaters of Miners Basin and Bachelor Basin.

Cultural – Formative and Ute People used the area for seasonal hunting and gathering. An historical Anglo/Ute battlefield lies in the segment and contains gravesites. This site is significant to Ute and Anglo cultures.

Current Native American uses are unknown or not on file.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – The watercourse is free flowing and without significant channel modifications.

## Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

### Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Historic Value						
	Criteria and Rating					
Name	Significance	Site Integrity	Education/ Interpretation	Listing & Eligibility	# of Historic Themes or Periods	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Miners Basin	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High Regional

## Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Miners Basin – from the headwaters on the northwest slopes of Horse Mountain to the junction with Pinhook - 1.74 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	Y
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	N	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>RECREATIONAL</b>	<b>Y</b>

\* Standards that are mutually inclusive

\*\*Standards that are mutually exclusive



